

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1899-1900.

COMPLIMENTARY



Agents for the sale of Books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

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„ Higginbotham & Co., Madras.	Mufid-l-Am Press, Lahore.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCLXXI.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 117.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

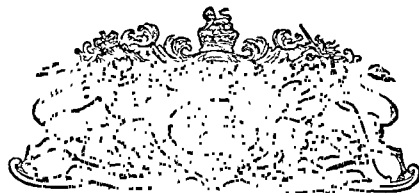
FOR

1899-1900.

BY

THE HON'BLE MR. C. S. BAYLEY, I.C.S.,

OFFG. AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.



Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1900.

CALCUTTA :
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.
A

CONTENTS.

PART	PAGE
I.—INTRODUCTORY	1
II.—POLITICAL—	
Chapter I.—Gwalior	11
* * * * * * *	
" III.—Bhopal	20
" IV.—Bhopawar	31
" V.—Malwa	40
" VI.—Baghelkhand	47
" VII.—Bundelkhand	51
III.—DEPARTMENTAL—	
Chapter VIII.—Public Works Department	61
" IX.—Opium	66
" X.—Judicial	67
" XI.—Education	69
" XII.—Post Office	71
" XIII.—Telegraph	81
" XIV.—Medical	82
" XV.—Miscellaneous	84
" XVI.—Police	85

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES TO PART II.—Political	89
APPENDICES TO PART III.—Departmental	101

REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
FOR
1899-1900.

PART I.
INTRODUCTORY.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., who held the permanent appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India throughout the period covered by this report, was absent on furlough from the 21st April to the 5th November 1899, and on deputation as Officiating Resident at Hyderabad from the 22nd February 1900 to the close of the year. During the former of the temporary vacancies thus caused Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Resident in the Western Rajputana States, officiated as Agent to the Governor-General. During the latter, charge was held by Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Officiating Resident at Gwalior, in addition to his other duties, till the 2nd March, and by me from the 3rd to the 31st March 1900.

SEASON AND CROPS.

The year was a disastrous one throughout the whole of the western and southern portions of the Agency, including the Malwa, Bhopawar, Bhopal Agencies and part of Baghelkhand. The monsoon began early with good falls of rain in most places, but came to an end in July and August, after which scarcely any rain fell, the result being a general failure of the autumn and winter crops. Scarcity, which gradually intensified into famine, soon commenced, the stress being felt chiefly in the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies. In both tracts famine was a new experience alike to the people and the officials, and the difficulty of dealing with it was aggravated by the large numbers of immigrants from Rajputana who, as usual in years of dearth, had come to Malwa in the hope of finding food for themselves and fodder for their cattle. Speaking generally, nearly all the Darbars of Central India made gallant efforts to meet the trial which came so unexpectedly upon them, and, under the advice of the Political officers and of the Famine Assistants lent by the Government of India, set to work vigorously to organize relief measures. The promptitude displayed, especially by some of the smaller States, was most praiseworthy, and it is most gratifying to note that His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia again came, as he had done in the Bundelkhand famine of 1897-98, to the assistance of the poorer Darbars with loans of large sums on liberal terms. At the close of the year the respective numbers on relief works and in

receipt of gratuitous relief in the different States amounted to 137,418 and 28,602, thus :—

	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
Gwalior	5,972	6,290
Indore	15,836	9,469
Bhopal	13,570	1,380
Bundelkhand	3,744	2,062
Baghelkhand	21,582	367
Malwa	26,367	4,678
Bhopawar	50,347	4,356
TOTAL	<u>137,418</u>	<u>28,602</u>

PUBLIC HEALTH.

With the exception of an outbreak of small pox in the Malwa Agency, which lasted from November to February, and of a certain amount of small-pox and choleraic disease in parts of Bhopawar towards the end of the year, the period under report was remarkably healthy. The happy immunity from plague which Central India has hitherto enjoyed continued unbroken. Two cases were detected in the Bhopawar Agency, but both had been imported and the disease did not spread. The precautions previously in force against the introduction of plague were maintained throughout the year.

TOUR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie visited Bhopal in September and Dhar and Mandu in Bhopawar in October. Lieutenant-Colonel Barr was prevented by famine from making any regular tour, but visited Bhopal and Gwalior, and Nimach, Jaora, and other parts of Malwa in November and December. In January he went to Baghelkhand for a few days, and later on to Ratlam and parts of the Bhil country. I visited parts of the Bhopawar and Malwa Agencies at the end of March and beginning of April. Colonel Barr also visited Calcutta for a few days in January 1899 to meet the out-going and in-coming Viceroys. The later tour undertaken by Colonel Barr and my own short visit to Bhopawar and Malwa were made with the object of inspecting famine works and discussing relief measures with the Political Officers and leading officials of the States concerned. I was much pleased to find that on the whole the people on relief works were in fair condition, and that both works and poor-houses were well managed. That there has been considerable mortality there can be no doubt, but this has taken place chiefly among Marwaris and other wandering immigrants, though in some places it has unquestionably been due to delay in undertaking relief works. In a tract of country where famine has been practically unknown in the past, it was to be expected that there should be some lack of promptitude in recognizing and combating its earlier symptoms. Once the seriousness of the calamity was appreciated, strenuous efforts to cope with it were made everywhere. The effect of inexperience of famine was not confined to delay in affording relief, but in some places, and especially in the Bhil tracts, was even more marked in the reluctance of the sufferers to avail themselves of the succour within their reach. The instances in which starving people put off coming to relief works and poor-houses till too late and arrived only to die were painfully numerous.

OCCURRENCES OF NOTE.

The most important event of the year, from a political point of view, was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Bhopal from the 25th to the 27th November 1899, and to Gwalior from the 28th November to the 2nd December 1899. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Curzon of Kedleston, was the guest of Their Highnesses the Begam of Bhopal and Maharaja Sindhia. At Bhopal the Viceroy received visits from the Chiefs of Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Maksudargarh, Muhamadgarh and Basoda, and at

Gwalior His Excellency opened the Victoria College, the Memorial Hospital, and the Gwalior Light Railway. Reviews of the Imperial Service Troops were held at both places.

Investiture at Ratlam.—On the 25th January Lieutenant-Colonel Barr invested the Diwan of the Ratlam State, Mr. Cursetji Rustomji, with the Insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, which had been conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, in recognition of many years of good service and of the excellent manner in which he had administered the State during the minority of the Chief.

CHIEFSHIPS.

His Highness Raja Krishnaji Rao Puar, of Dewas, Senior Branch, died on the 12th October 1899, and was succeeded by Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib, who subsequently took the name of Tukaji Rao Puar. His Highness the Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh, of Bijawar, died on the 15th September 1899. His Highness, who had been on the *gadi* for 52 years, had for some time previous to his death been dissociated from the administration of his State, of which the government continued to be carried on as before by the Diwan under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand. The Chief, who left no direct heir, had, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, adopted Kunwar Sawant Singh, the second son of the Maharaja of Orchha. Sawant Singh's succession has been recognised since the close of the year. The Raja of Sohawal in Baghelkhand, the Thakurs of Dariakheri in Bhopal and of Narwar, Bichrod and Uparwara in Malwa also died during the year. The war in South Africa afforded many of the Chiefs of Central India an opportunity, of which they were not slow to avail themselves, of showing their loyalty to their Sovereign and to Her Majesty's Government. The following list shows the contributions offered from Central India in aid of the resources of the Empire:—

NAME.	CONTRIBUTION.		OFFERS.
	Transvaal War Fund.	Lumsden's Horse.	
	₹	₹	
Bhopal, Her Highness the Begam of .	...	...	Fifty or more horses from Imperial Service Cavalry.
Charkhari, His Highness the Maharaja of .	...	1,000	.....
Datia, His Highness the Maharaja of .	...	1,000	.....
Dewas, Junior Branch, His Highness the Raja of.	1,000	...	.....
Holkar of Indore, His Highness the Maharaja.	5,000	...	All the resources of his State.
Orchha, His Highness the Maharaja of .	...	1,000	Personal services and the resources of his State.
Panna, His Highness the Maharaja of .	1,750	...	.....
Rewa, His Highness the Maharaja of .	1,000	...	Personal services and 50 horses from his State Cavalry.
Ratlam, His Highness the Raja of . .	1,000	...	Personal services.
Ratlam, The Diwan of	200	...	.....
Sailana, His Highness the Raja of . .	...	...	Personal services.
Sheopur-Baroda in the Gwalior Agency, the Raja of.	500	...	.....
Sindhia, His Highness the Maharaja .	...	...	Personal services; 300 trained artillery horses, 700 trained transport ponies and 200 transport carts, and 1,000 selected officers and men besides Imperial Service regiments.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL OFFICERS, OF
THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDORE STATE,
AND OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill held charge of the Residency till the 20th April, when he availed himself of furlough previously to retirement. Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, held charge of the current duties till the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel T. O. Pears, who officiated as Resident from the 7th May till the end of the year.

Season and Crops.—The rain stopped in August, with the result that the *kharif* crops failed entirely in some parts of the State and were bad elsewhere. In the tracts lying in the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies scarcity soon became acute, and relief works and poor-houses were opened, over 12,000 persons being in receipt of relief by the close of the year. In the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants, where distress was less acute, over 2,200 persons were employed on the test works which were opened as a precautionary measure. The public health was generally good.

Political Events.—His Excellency the Viceroy, as already mentioned, visited Gwalior from the 28th November to the 2nd December and took part in several public ceremonials.

His Highness the Maharaja throughout the year devoted himself with the keenest interest and zeal to the government of his dominions and made several visits to the tracts affected by famine. During the last of these tours he unfortunately contracted malarial fever of a very severe type, and was for some time reduced to a state of health which gave rise to much anxiety. Fortunately he recovered completely and his illness has left no bad effects. Under His Highness's personal supervision all branches of the administration of the State have continued to improve in efficiency.

Railways.—The Guna-Sipri and Guna-Bhind sections of the Gwalior Light Railway were formally opened for traffic on the 2nd December 1900, and the Guna-Baran Railway, which passes through parts of Gwalior, Tonk, and Kotah, was opened on the 15th May. The latter is worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company, to which it was handed over on the 15th May 1900.

Dakaiti.—The effect of the prevailing scarcity has been to increase the number of dakaitis reported from 73 in 1898 to 102 in 1899, the increase being most marked in Malwa where the famine was most severe. A considerable increase in crimes against property was to be expected, and there is no reason to believe that organized dakaiti has been more frequent than in previous years. The only really serious outbreak was one in which a number of Pathans and some men of the Central India Horse were concerned. The culprits for the most part were apprehended and prosecuted to conviction by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Minor States.—The administration of Kaniadhana, Raghugarh, Gara, and Agra-Barkhera is unfavourably noticed by the Resident, and in the case of the last named State it has been found necessary since the close of the year to introduce a system of direct administration in order to extricate the Darbar from its present condition of financial embarrassment. Of the remaining States, Bhadaura and Sirsi are in financial difficulties.

INDORE AGENCY.

Until the year under report the Indore Darbar has been in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor-General. This arrangement was found inconvenient in many ways, and it was resolved in July by the Government of India, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to

accredit a Resident to Maharaja Holkar's Court. Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E., the officer selected for this appointment, entered on his duties on the 3rd October 1899. With the appointment of a Resident a great change was made in the system of administration, which is now carried on by a Council appointed by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, acting in all important matters under the advice of the Resident. The Council has been carefully selected, and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the excellent work which it has done. The Minister is President of the Council, and associated with him are two ex-Ministers, Rao Bahadur K. C. Badarkar and Bakhshi Khuman Singh, C.S.I., and eight of the leading officials of the State. The first duty of the Council was to consider and adjudicate on a number of complaints that had accumulated previously to their appointment. Of these, sixty-six had been satisfactorily settled before the close of the year, and the number now pending is very small indeed. The administration of famine relief has also been a heavy burden on the administration, which was at first slow to recognise the necessity for remedial measures. Under the advice of the Resident the new Council took the matter up vigorously towards the close of the year, and relief works and poor-houses were established on a satisfactory footing. In this connection the Minister acknowledges in suitable terms the assistance rendered by Mr. Bosanquet, Political Agent in Bhopawar, who took over the management of a considerable portion of the relief works situated within his Agency. Famine was less acute in the home districts of the State than elsewhere, and the stress was most severely felt in the out-lying parganas in the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies. Considerable sums were allotted for *takani*, half the revenue demand was suspended, and the State forests were thrown open, the right of cutting timber being alone reserved. The principal officials of the State made useful tours for the inspection of relief measures.

The police administration of the State leaves much to be desired, and it is to be hoped that the important question of its improvement will be taken up with as little delay as possible.

The Director of State Education gives a good account of the Holkar College and of the High School, but vernacular education is still backward.

DEWAS, SENIOR BRANCH.

Raja Krishna Rao Puar died on the 12th October 1899 and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, son of His Highness's elder brother. His installation took place shortly after the close of the year.

The Minister, Rao Bahadur V. K. Kunte, retired from the service of the State on the 4th December 1899, and pending the appointment of his successor his brother, Mr. N. G. Kunte, was appointed as temporary Naib Karbari. Lala Bishesharnath was appointed Superintendent of the State and assumed charge of his duties on the 1st February 1900.

DEWAS, JUNIOR BRANCH.

His Highness Raja Madho Rao Puar, assisted by his Minister, Mr. R. J. Bhide, continued to administer his State fairly satisfactorily.

The administration of both States is carried on under the general supervision of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

With the exception of three months, from the 9th August to the 13th November, when Captain Bruce officiated as Political Agent, Major Newmarch was in charge of the Agency throughout the year.

The rainfall for the year was not much more than half the usual amount, and scarcity, amounting in the minor States and in parts of Bhopal to severe famine, was prevalent during the latter part of the year. Before the end of March relief works had been started in the Western Nizamat of Bhopal and in most of the minor States.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon of Kedleston visited Bhopal at the end of November and were entertained by Her Highness the Begam with her usual loyal hospitality.

The Imperial Service Troops of the State, the Victoria Lancers, were reviewed by the Viceroy, and it was a source of disappointment to the Begam that Her Majesty's Government was unable to utilise the Regiment in the war in South Africa. The police administration is still backward, but an important step has been taken in regard to the medical administration by placing all medical arrangements and dispensaries under the control of the Agency Surgeon.

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., was Minister throughout the year.

Minor States.—Bhawani Singh, son of the late Chief, was installed as Rao of Khilchipur on the 15th December 1899. The Thakur of Dhariakheri, Unkar Singh, died on the 26th April 1899. Baijnath Singh has, since the close of the year, been selected to succeed him.

The Superintendents of the Maksudangarh and Kurwai States were suspended for accepting bribes. The latter was prosecuted, convicted, and dismissed, and the former was reinstated. The good work done by the present Superintendent of Kurwai, Lala Baijnath Sabhai, and by Lala Roshan Lal, Superintendent of Narsingharh, is specially commended by the Political Agent. Famine has been severe in most of the minor States but as far as possible they have endeavoured, though not without severe strain on their generally scanty resources, to meet their obligations in the matter.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I.C.S., was in charge of the Political Agency throughout the year.

The rainfall was everywhere scanty and famine was prevalent in all the States. The Darbars were, however, fortunate in having so competent and zealous an adviser as Mr. Bosanquet, who was ably assisted by Lieutenant Holden, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry. All the Darbars started relief works and poor-houses with commendable promptitude, but famine relief has been a very heavy burden on their finances.

Owing to the reluctance of the Bhils to betake themselves either to works or to poor-houses, famine relief has been difficult and some mortality has unavoidably occurred, but tact and patience gradually induced them to come in. As was to be expected, there was a considerable increase in dakaiti, which however was due almost entirely to famine, and the robberies committed were accompanied by very little injury to persons and very little loss of property other than grain.

Dhar.—The young Chief is studying at the Daly College, and the State has been managed in a very satisfactory manner by Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye, the Superintendent, working under the supervision of the Political Agent. Fortunately the State had a considerable cash balance and a large sum invested in promissory notes which have enabled it to afford famine relief on a liberal scale without incurring debt.

Barwani.—Rana Ranjit Singh is still at the Daly College, where he is making good progress under the guidance of his tutor, Thakur Lachhman Singh, of Bagsuri. Famine relief, which unfortunately swallowed up the greater part of the cash balance at the disposal of the State, was given on a liberal scale, a very important feature in connection with it being the grass-cutting operations undertaken by Mr. St. Joseph, the Chief Forest Officer, which provided employment on a large scale for the jungle tribes and was instrumental in saving the lives of large numbers of cattle. It is especially gratifying to note the extent to which the people, appreciating the advantage gained by them from the rules which were introduced, themselves assisted in enforcing them.

Ali Rajpur.—Rana Pratap Singh has now left the Daly College and is learning the work of administration under the guidance of the Superintendent of the State. Owing to the good harvests of the two preceding years it was

not found necessary to start relief works till nearly the close of the period under report, but very large suspensions of revenue had to be made. The financial condition of the State is good.

Jhabua.—Raja Udai Singh continued to administer the State with assiduity. His main object since he obtained his powers has been to free the State from debt, and he had nearly succeeded in doing so by the beginning of the year. Unfortunately, however, the famine has not only frustrated this but had compelled the Chief to borrow over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs before the end of March. It is hoped that the total debt by the time the revenue collection of the present year begins will not amount to much over 2 lakhs of rupees, which, if there is no recurrence of scarcity, should be paid off in about five years. The famine led to a serious increase in crime, notwithstanding the assistance given to the local police by the Malwa Bhil Corps.

Jobat.—Rana Indarjit Singh has begun to attend the Daly College. The year commenced with a surplus, but owing to famine Rs25,000 had to be borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar before its close. Village works and repairs to roads afforded the necessary measures of famine relief.

MALWA AGENCY.

Captain W. M. Cubitt was Political Agent from the 1st April to the 11th May and from the 25th October to the end of the year, and Major W. H. M. Stewart from the 11th June till Captain Cubitt's return. From the 12th May to the 11th June Captain MacIver Campbell, the Cantonment Magistrate of Nimach, held charge of the Agency in addition to his other duties.

In this Agency, also, the rainfall was less than one half of the average of ordinary years, and Malwa, almost for the first time on record, was affected by famine, both *kharif* and *rabi* crops failing almost entirely. The distress was intensified by the immigration of large numbers of people from Marwar and Mewar, who hoped as in previous seasons of deficient rainfall in Rajputana to find food for themselves and their cattle. Relief works were opened in September and October, and arrangements were made for the return to their homes of starving immigrants. When it became evident that famine would be severe, Lieutenant H. Stewart, of the Hyderabad Contingent, was appointed Famine Assistant to the Political Agent. By January relief works and poor-houses had been established in all States in the Agency, except the Bhanpura and Rampura parganas of Indore, where owing to imperfect administrative arrangements some delay took place. Acting under the advice of the Political Agent and Lieutenant Stewart, all the States in Malwa have organized relief on an adequate scale, though the expenditure thus necessitated has proved a heavy burden on the finances of many of them.

Jaora.—The young Nawab left the College in December 1899 and continued his studies for the remainder of the year under the supervision of his guardian, Captain Cameron, of the Central India Horse. The State was excellently managed as usual by the Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., whose health however compelled him to take leave to Europe from May till November, when Mir Mubarak Ali, the Chief Justice, officiated for him.

Ratlam.—His Highness Raja Sajjan Singh exercised the supreme powers in his State with the assistance and advice of his experienced Diwan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, whose services, as already noticed, were recognised by the bestowal on him of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Sailana.—Raja Jaswant Singh administered his State satisfactorily throughout the year. The long standing dispute between the Darbar and the Thakur of Semlia, who claimed the status of a guaranteed Thakur, was referred for the orders of the Government of India and has recently been decided in favour of the Darbar. Some progress has also been made towards the settlement of the dispute between Sailana and Ratlam in regard to the levy of *sair* duties. Notwithstanding the careful administration of its finances, the State debt was,

owing to the expenditure necessitated by famine, larger at the close of the year than at the beginning.

Sitamanu.—Raja Bahadur Singh died on the 7th April and was succeeded by his brother Sadul Singh, who has died since the close of the year.

BAGHELKAND AGENCY.

Captain A. F. Pinhey was Political Agent throughout the year.

The rainfall was everywhere below the average, and the eastern portion of the Agency suffered from scarcity. Famine relief was successfully organized by the Darbar, acting under the advice of the Political Agent and of his Assistants, Lieutenants Adams and Knollys.

Rewa.—The administration of the State was ably conducted by His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkatesh Raman Singh, G.C.S.I., who was assisted by his Secretary Lala Janardhan Singh.

The Umaria Colliery was taken over by the Darbar from the Central Provinces Administration on the 1st January.

Nagod.—The Raja remained at Benares throughout the year, and the administration of the State was efficiently carried on by Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal. The famine prevented the liquidation of the debt and necessitated the borrowing of Rs60,000.

Sohawal.—Raja Sher Jang Bahadur Singh died on the 22nd November and was succeeded by his son Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, who enjoys the title of Kais.

Jaso.—The Jagirdar resigned his powers and retired into private life on the 10th January. The estate is now managed by the Kamdar.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

Captain C. H. Pritchard assumed charge of the Agency on the 5th April 1899 and held it for the remainder of the year.

The rains ceased early and the outturn of both the *khari* and *rabi* crops was below the normal, but the failure was nowhere sufficient to cause famine, though slight distress was experienced in some parts. As a precautionary measure test relief works were opened in the Orchha, Datia, Panna, Bijawar, and Ajaigarh States. In the management of these the instructions drawn up by Captain W. Ewbank, R.E., which have been circulated to all Darbars, proved most useful.

The number of cases of dakaiti reported during the year increased from 5 to 12, but on the whole the absence of serious crime in the Agency is very satisfactory.

In the Orchha and Datia States the question of the adoption of British currency has been under consideration but has not yet been decided. In the mean time the local currencies continue to depreciate to an extent which must cause much inconvenience and loss to all who have dealings outside the States themselves. The finances of Ajaigarh continue in an unsatisfactory condition. His Highness Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh of Bijawar died on the 15th September 1899 and the succession of his adopted son, Kunwar Sawant Singh, second son of the Maharaja of Orchha, has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The administration was conducted for some time previously to the late Chief's death and afterwards by the Diwan, Munshi Bhawani Prasad. The good work done by the Diwan was recognised by the bestowal on him of the title of Rai Bahadur.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The approximate expenditure on Imperial Public Works during the year was Rs2,86,900 as compared with Rs3,54,721 in 1898-99. No new Imperial works of any importance were undertaken, with the exception of an addition to the Central India Agency Jail at Indore.

From local funds an important road from Jhabua to the railway station at Meghnagar was begun and another from Sitamau to Mandsaur. The erection of an Eye Hospital at Indore and the addition of two wards to the Charitable Hospital have been sanctioned.

EDUCATION.

Captain MacIver Campbell, who has since the close of the year acted as Principal of the Daly College, submits a report on education in Central India. Secondary education appears to be making some progress, 127 candidates, out of whom 70 passed, having been sent up for the Middle Class, and 170, out of whom 106 passed, for the Junior Class Examinations.

POST OFFICE.

The usual review of postal statistics in Rajputana and Central India by Mr. Barton Groves, the Deputy Postmaster General, is appended to the report. It shows satisfactory progress.

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,

*Officiating Agent to the Governor-General
in Central India.*

INDORE;

The 24th October 1900.

}

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency, 1899-1900.

I.—GENERAL.

1. *Personnel*.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill held the appointment of Resident at Gwalior from the 1st to the 20th April, when he left on furlough, preparatory to retirement, making over charge of the current duties temporarily to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, pending the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, who assumed charge on the 7th May 1899, and held it for the rest of the year.

2. *Limits of the Gwalior Residency*.—The limits of the Residency remained unchanged.

3. *Season and Crops*.—During the year under report the rainfall was far below the average, and the rains suddenly stopped before the end of August 1899, with the result that the *kharif* crops were completely destroyed in some parts of the State, and elsewhere the outturn was small; no winter rains fell, and this seriously affected the *rabi* sowings. In Malwa, scarcity soon developed into famine, and it was found necessary to start relief works and open poor-houses. The number of persons employed on relief works in Malwa, including Amjhera, as shown by the latest returns, was 6,169, and the number in receipt of gratuitous relief was 6,298.

In the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants the distress has not been so acute, but works have been started, as a preventive measure, open to all comers. The number employed on these works according to the latest returns was 2,203, and the number gratuitously relieved was *nil*.

4. *Public Health*.—The public health was on the whole good. There was a complete absence of all epidemic diseases. There were no cases of bubonic plague, and every care and precaution was taken to arrest the importation of this disease.

5. *Tours*.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, arrived at Gwalior on the 27th November 1899 on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

He again visited Gwalior on the 16th February 1900, to bid farewell to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia before leaving for Hyderabad.

II.—POLITICAL.

6. The chief event of the year was the visit of His Excellency Lord Curzon, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to Gwalior.

The Viceregal party, which consisted of Their Excellencies, the Foreign, Military, and Private Secretaries, and Staff, arrived at Gwalior by a special train at 5 P.M. on the 28th November 1899. His Excellency was received at the Gwalior Railway Station by His Highness, the Agent to the Governor-General, the Resident and European Officers, and the principal Sardars of the State. Their Excellencies were accommodated in the Jai-Bilas Palace.

Their Excellencies and party visited the Gwalior Fort on the 29th, and on the 30th His Excellency reviewed the Gwalior Imperial Service and other troops.

On the 30th November 1899, His Excellency formally opened the Victoria College and the Memorial Hospital, and on the 2nd December 1899 the Gwalior Light Railway was opened to public traffic, and the first train to Bind started in the presence of Their Excellencies.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh paid a private visit to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia on the 15th July, leaving on the 17th.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited Gwalior in January 1900, on his way to Kotah, and stopped at the Residency for four days.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia during the year under report paid several visits to the Malwa districts in connection with the famine and State business. His Highness also visited Mussoorie, where he stayed from the 14th to the 20th August 1899.

Towards the end of January 1900, while His Highness the Maharaja was inspecting famine relief works in Malwa, he was attacked by malarial fever, and had to return at once to Gwalior. His Highness was laid up during the whole of February and part of March, and this severe and prolonged illness, due to His Highness's devotion to duty, was the cause of much anxiety to all his friends and subjects. Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts was in constant attendance on the Maharaja during his illness. His Highness's complete restoration to health was celebrated with rejoicings throughout the State.

In January 1900 I made a tour round Guna, visited the estates of Raghugarh, Dharnaoda, and Paron, and also received visits from the Raja of Gara and the Thakur of Khiaoda.

7. *Boundary cases*.—Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Gwalior to dispose of disputed cases between the Gwalior Darbar and the States of Datia, Jhalawar, and Kaniadhana. He joined this appointment on the 29th November 1899, and proceeded first to take up the Gwalior-Datia cases. He reports that eight cases have been settled during the year. Mr. Bigg-Wither is now engaged in disposing of the long-pending disputes on the Gwalior-Jhalawar border.

8. *Imperial Service Troops*.—Captain Younghusband, the Inspecting Officer, Central India Native States Imperial Service Cavalry, was in charge throughout the year.

The Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport Corps were inspected by Colonel Sir Howard Melliss, K.C.S.I., and the 1st and 2nd Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers by Captain C. M. Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, early in January 1900.

The Gwalior Troops competed in the assault-at-arms at Agra.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government three hundred trained artillery horses from his batteries for service in South Africa.

His Highness's most loyal and generous offer of assistance was suitably acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government.

In addition to the above, 90 horses from the Imperial Service Lancers were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment with mounted infantry in South Africa.

III.—MINOR STATES AND THAKURATES.

9. *Kaniadhana*.—The affairs of this estate are far from satisfactory. Complaints against officials for harbouring dakaitis have, as usual, come to notice, and it was found necessary to detail Deputy Inspector Ram Singh, of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, to arrest certain offenders charged with dakaiti by the Gwalior State officials of the Isagarh district. Owing to the failure of the

crops, the Raja has been forced to borrow money, and, although he declines to furnish any statement of accounts, there is reason to believe that he is deeply involved in debt.

Thakur Anrudh Singh, whose claim to a share in the village of Kandhari was contested by the Raja, died at the close of the year, and I have asked the Raja to treat the widow and children of the Thakur with consideration.

10. *Agra-Barkhera*.—An examination of the State accounts shows that Thakur Baldeo Singh has been extravagant in his expenditure, and, notwithstanding satisfactory arrangements made in 1896-97 for liquidation of old debts and payment of future *tanka* and fixed instalments towards repayment of the loan of ₹25,000 granted by the Gwalior Darbar, fresh debts to the extent of ₹8,486 have been contracted. A special report on the condition of this estate has already been submitted.

11. *Kathon*.—Nothing of importance has occurred during the year.

12. *Raghugarh*.—Raja Jaimandal Singh, owing to age and infirmity, is quite incapable of transacting business, and his son, Maharaj Kumar Bikramaji Singh, who was entrusted with the management of affairs two years ago, has failed to effect any improvement.

I visited Raghugarh in the course of my cold weather tour, and remained there on the 16th and 17th January 1900. A crowd of people with petitions attended my camp, and I endeavoured to go into some of their grievances. My stay at the place was, however, too short to permit of my investigating all complaints, and I deputed Munshi Shankar Dayal, 1st Munshi of my office, to make further enquiries, the result of which has already been reported.

The Maharaj Kumar visited me twice during the year under report. During the latter interview, in March 1899, at his earnest request, I consented to the appointment of one Girdhari Lal, formerly a Tahsildar in the Rajgarh State, as Kamdar on probation for six months.

13. *Paron*.—The affairs of this estate are managed by Kamdar Pandit Parash Ram Mahadaji Mulye, under the direct supervision of the Resident. Raja Mahendra Singh and his brother Pulendra Singh are being educated under the direction of the Kamdar, and on their attaining a suitable age they will be sent to the Daly College at Indore, or possibly to the Gwalior Sardars' School.

I visited this estate in January 1900, and went carefully through the accounts. I had an interview with the Rani and spoke to her about the education of her sons, who appeared well looked after.

The Kamdar is endeavouring to bring under cultivation the large area of land which has lain fallow in recent years, and leases on favourable terms have been granted of villages which have been wholly or partially deserted.

An instructor will very shortly be sent from Gwalior to teach the Kanungos and Patwaris surveying, and simple forms of land records will be introduced. Owing to the partial failure of the crops, it is expected that only ₹9,425 land revenue will be realized out of the estimate of ₹19,163.

The Rani with her sons has been paying a visit of condolence to Sobawal, where her father, the Raja, died during the year.

14. *Gara*.—The relations of Raja Balbhadra Singh with his Kamdar, Shujaat Ali, continue to be strained, and the affairs of the estate are consequently badly managed.

The education of the Raja's son, a boy of about 14 years of age, is not properly looked after, and, if possible, arrangements will be made to send him to the Daly College at Indore or to the Guna School.

15. *Umri*.—Raja Pirthi Singh has been managing the affairs of his estate satisfactorily, and no serious complaints have come to notice.

16. *Bhadora*.—No heir to this estate has yet been acknowledged, and meanwhile the administration is carried on by the Kamdar, Hukm Singh, a pensioned Jamadar of the Central India Horse.

Of the 40 villages comprised in the estate, only 11 are inhabited. There being no money in the State Treasury, a loan of Rs500 has been contracted to defray the current expenditure.

17. *Dharnaoda*.—The affairs of this estate have been well managed by Thakur Bhim Singh. During the year under report the marriage of his daughter took place. There have been some complaints regarding the inroads of Kanjars, who have been committing depredations on the Raghugarh-Dharnaoda border.

Both the estates have been asked to co-operate in driving out these wandering tribes and to keep a strict watch on the border.

18. *Sirsi*.—Dewan Mihrban Singh has managed the affairs of his estate much as usual. He owes a considerable sum of money, and has been asked to submit a Budget Estimate and other accounts with a view to arrangements being made for a satisfactory settlement of his affairs.

19. *Khiaoda*.—This small holding has been managed by Kamdar Muhammad Husain Khan under the supervision of the Resident. Thakur Madan Singh, who is about 17 years of age, visited me at Guna in January 1900.

20. *Chhabra*.—Chhabra is a pargana of the Tonk State, under the political jurisdiction of this Residency. The Nazim, Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan, has been in charge during the year under report, and nothing of importance was brought to notice.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Govt. State for 1898-1899.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
OPENING BALANCE at the beginning of 1898-1899 including investments.	.....	9,93,87,860 4 4	1. Civil	83,71,385 11 8	
			2. Military	37,85,246 7 1	
			3. Karkhanajat	84,36,810 3 1	2,05,93,442 5 10
1. Land Revenue	97,86,352 12 5		4. Radkurz (or refunds during the year of sums standing to the credit of various departments to previous years' accounts).	87,07,165 6 0	
2. Sewai Jama	65,97,835 6 4	1,63,84,198 2 9	5. Tasahmat (or advances made to several departments and requiring adjustment).	3,00,78,791 5 7	3,87,85,956 11 7
3. Muzmi (or amounts recovered on account of advances made in previous years and from outstandings of unadjusted accounts).	1,56,41,510 1 4		TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	.....	5,93,79,399 1 5
4. Izafat Jama (or sums standing in the Sircar Treasuries to the credit of various departments).	65,18,054 7 11	2,21,59,564 9 3	BALANCE . . . . .	.....	7,85,52,223 14 11
			Details of Balance.		
			1. Reserve Treasury	1,99,19,483 3 3	
			2. Working Treasuries	93,47,682 8 9	
			3. Investments, etc.	4,92,85,058 2 6	
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . . . .	.....	3,85,53,762 12 0	TOTAL	7,85,52,223 14 11	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	13,79,31,623 0 4	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	13,79,31,623 0 4

21. *Muafi and Pension Department.*—During the year 463 files of cases and 4,485 letters were disposed of.

As a consequence of the close scrutiny now maintained into claims to succession the annual cash payment to *muafidars* was reduced to ₹9,61,909 for the year under report as compared to ₹9,67,107 for the previous year, and the annual reduction of expenditure under this head since the Board came into existence now amounts to ₹1,41,560.

New allowances were created during the year as under :—

	R	a.	p.
Cash allowance in lieu of lands resumed under Devasthan head	1,193	0	0
Ditto ditto under Dharmadaya head	475	8	0

The pension roll was increased by ₹29,436 on account of 396 new pensions and decreased by the lapse through death of ₹8,526 : the total sum paid under this head amounting to ₹1,75,008 as compared to ₹1,61,219, for the previous year Samvat 1954.

22. *Stamp Department.*—Stamps continue to be sold to the public by Postmasters, District Treasuries and by a few licensed vendors. In the districts of Agar, Isagarh and Bhilsa the Treasurers resigned the privilege of selling stamps in consequence of the amount of such business being now taken by the Postal Department. There was a slight decrease of ₹3,496-15-0, which is attributed to the famine and high prices. The stamp income, however, will never reach its proper development so long as the Courts remain so dilatory in procedure as they are at present, nor until the practice now in vogue of accepting as evidence, on payment of fine, of every unstamped document which is required by the Darbar law to be stamped, is altered.

23. *Postal Department.*—At the close of the year there were 124 Post Offices and 263 letter-boxes in existence as compared with 119 and 254 respectively at the close of the previous year.

The Departmental surplus including the value of service postage amounts to ₹33,131, as compared with ₹30,047 for the previous year.

During the year under report the railway lines from Gwalior to Sipri and Bhind respectively were opened, and trains run on alternate days. Under an agreement with the General Traffic Manager, Indian Midland Railway, the mails for Sipri, Bhind and the intermediate stations are sent by train on alternate days, but from 1st April there will be a daily mail train service to and from Bhind.

Proposals are under consideration for the payment of revenue by money orders, and it is hoped next year will see the system in full force.

The relations of the Darbar Postal Department with the Imperial Postal Department throughout the year were of a most satisfactory character, and Pandit Sheo Charan Sahib, Postmaster General, has earned the thanks of the Darbar for his careful and intelligent administration of the Department.

24. *Land Records.*—The results of last year's settlement prove what a considerable increase has taken place recently in the area of culturable land, and it was hoped at the time that there would be an abundant rainfall, and that the cultivators would derive great profit. These hopes, however, were not realised.

All the departments under Colonel Pitcher showed much improvement, and great credit is due to him for his hard and unremitting labours.

The figures of cultivated areas, in acres, show an increase over those of the previous year as follows :—

Gwalior Prant	91,496
Isagarh „	22,970

There was an increase in every district except Bhilsa, in which there was a considerable decrease.

For Malwa the figures for the Prant are not comparable as a whole, as Amjhera was under survey in the previous year and no return was consequently prepared for it, but every other district shows an increase except Mandsaur.

The coincidence of the proportions of irrigated area to the total cultivated area is as follows:—

Gwalior Prant	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.47
Isagarh „	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.58
Malwa „	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.48

25. *Surveys*.—1,234.47 square miles of traverse and 884.17 square miles of cadastral work were carried out by Babu Puran Chand, Assistant Director, Malwa, in addition to his land-record work for that district, and several *jagir*, *muafi* and Tank villages were also surveyed in the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants.

26. *Settlements*.—During the year the resettlement of the Isagarh Prant in *kaldar* rupees in place of the former settlement in *chandori* rupees, was carried through by this Department, and the new *jamās* were all accepted. The resettlement of the Nimach district was also worked out, but before the new *jamās* could be introduced the failure of the rains made it obvious that nothing could be done for at least another year, and the matter is therefore held in abeyance. The same failure of the rains might have been expected to affect the new Isagarh settlement, but there is so far no evidence of it having done so. This is due to the extremely liberal treatment accorded by His Highness to those zemindars who have suffered heavily through many successive bad seasons. His Highness took a large personal share in the fixing of the *jamās*.

27. *Forests*.—As noted in last year's report a special feature of the resettlement of certain parganas of the Isagarh Prant was the demarcation in every village the waste area in which was unreasonably large of an extent of cultivable waste and jungle sufficient to meet all reasonable demands for expansion of cultivation and for fuel and fodder on the part of the parent village, and reservation of the surplus waste as a separate forest *mohal* under the management of this department. At present such forest areas, owing to the destructive nature of their treatment in the past, yield but little.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

28. *Resident's Court*.—The annexed returns show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year.

There were no original civil suits.

Six criminal cases were instituted during the year, in which 14 persons were concerned. There are no cases pending.

There were five appeals against the decision of the Court of the Railway Magistrate, in which the decisions of the Lower Court were upheld.

V.—EDUCATIONAL.

29. Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, was on furlough from the 1st May to the 5th November 1899, during which period Pandit Pran Nath officiated for him.

During the year under report the number of institutions has increased from 314 to 342, and that of students from 15,723 to 17,599.

The results of public examinations, as compared with the previous year, are as under:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
B. A. Examination	14	6	13	5
F. A.—A course	13	5	25	14
B „	10	3	11	8
Entrance „	31	13	33	20
School Final „	4	2	8	5
Middle „	60	32	65	16
Central India Schools Examination	76	48	93	58
Punjab Examination, Persian	2	2	3	...
Sanskrit	55	26	64	37
TOTAL	265	137	320	163

The Lashkar College has changed its name to Victoria College in honour of the opening of the new building, which was founded in 1887 to celebrate the first Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. This magnificent edifice was formally opened by His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston on 30th April 1899.

The College classes and part of the High School have now been transferred to these new and spacious quarters, leaving the old building in the city for the lower classes of the English Department and the Vernacular sections.

VI.—Gwalior Light Railway, 2 FEET GAUGE.

30. Mileage 126·14—

Gwalior-Sipri Section	·	·	·	·	·	·	73·81 miles.
Gwalior-Bhind Section	·	·	·	·	·	·	52·33 „

The Gwalior Light Railways were inspected prior to opening by the Government Inspector on the 4th and 8th November and passed for all traffic, the line being formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 2nd December 1899.

The Gwalior-Sipri Railway connects the sanitarium of Sipri, 1,550 feet elevation, with Gwalior, 700 feet. Sipri has for long been a good trade centre, and shows every sign of improvement now that it has direct rail communication.

The Gwalior-Bhind Railway links up the important pargana of Bhin with the capital. It passes through an easy country, being mostly on the watershed.

Further extensions are proposed, one to connect Sabalgaḍ with Gwalior, with a yet further extension on to Sheopur. An alternative connection, the extension from Sipri to Sheopur, is now under survey.

Sheopur is the centre of a heavy grain trade, and its linking up by rail with the capital will be of great benefit to the State. The Bhind section has a most promising extension to the rich country to the south round Daboh.

31. The Gwalior Darbar received R1,120-11-5 on account of balance of earnings of the Gwalior Light Railways to the end of December 1899.

32. Guna-Bara Railway.—Length 73·63 miles—

Gwalior State	·	·	·	·	·	·	21·96 miles.
Tonk State	·	·	·	·	·	·	22·46 „
Kotah State	·	·	·	·	·	·	29 21 „

The inspection by the Government Inspector prior to opening was carried out from the 10th to the 14th April, and, sanction being duly accorded to the public carriage of passengers, the line was opened to all traffic from the 15th May.

The line is worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company on somewhat similar terms to those in force on the Guna-Bina and Ujjain-Bhopal Railways.

The line will be handed over finally to the Indian Midland Railway Agency on the 15th May 1900.

The total net earnings of the Bina-Guna-Bara Railway to the end of 31st December 1899 were R1,26,107-14-5, out of which R1,03,821-3-4 were received by the Gwalior Darbar on account of their share.

33. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway*.—The total net earnings of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway to the end of December 1899 were R2,77,910-11-1, of which R2,01,545-15-11 were payable to the Gwalior Darbar, being the share of their profits.

VII.—DAKAITI.

34. The monthly returns received from the Gwalior Darbar showed that 102 dakaitis were committed in Gwalior territory against 73 in 1898. Of these, 16 dakaitis were committed in the Gwalior Prant, 21 in the Isagarh Prant, and the remaining 65 in the Malwa Prant. It will be observed that there has

been a marked increase in the number of dakaitis in the Malwa Prant, as compared with the total (20) for the previous year, but the increase is mainly attributable to the prevailing famine in those districts. The famine has been acute since September 1899, and has been felt most severely in the Amjhera and Nimach districts, where 14 and 13 dakaitis respectively were committed from September to end of December 1899, as shewn on the margin.

	Amjhera.	Nimach.
September . . .	3	3
October . . .	9	5
November . . .	0	4
December . . .	2	1

Sixteen cases of dakaiti have been committed during the year in the minor States under this Residency against 7 reported last year. The increase of crime is due to the unsatisfactory administration of the Raghugarh and Sirsi estates, as well as to the partial failure of the crops.

The Thagi and Dakaiti Department under Inspector Muhammad Wilayat-ulla Khan attached to this Residency worked well during the year, and deserve credit for the successful manner in which a large gang of dakaitis, chiefly Pathans, who were concerned in the dakaitis near Guna and in other parts of Central India, was apprehended.

The trial of 6 of the gang in the Resident's Court resulted in the conviction of 4, and 21 were made over to the Gwalior Darbar for trial, of whom 16 were convicted. Two were made over to the Hoshangabad District, where they were tried and one of them was convicted.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

35. *Vilayatis*.—Four Vilayatis were deported from Gwalior to Peshawar during the year.

36. *Railway Accidents*.—The Indian Midland Railway reported 8 railway accidents, in which 3 men and 2 women were killed, and 3 men were injured.

The Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bara Railway, reported that during the year two male coolies were killed and one injured.

T. C. PEARS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Officiating Resident at Gwalior.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY; }
The 1st May 1900. }

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—GENERAL.

The rainfall for the year measured at Sehore was 20·52, as compared with 46·26 inches last year and 40·41 inches the year before last. It was about half the average.

The rainfall which began in the first week of June promised well, but it suddenly ceased about the 3rd week of July, and only insignificant showers fell in August and September.

The winter rain that fell in January did some good to the standing crops.

As soon as a failure of the monsoon was apprehended, inquiry was at once made regarding the condition and prospects of the crops, and the reports that were received from the States showed that a slight famine was imminent.

Measures were at once taken to relieve the distress that was likely to occur; the Darbars were supplied with copies of the Abstract Famine Code for Native States; suggestions were made as to the form the preventive measures should take, and detailed programmes of relief works were obtained and duly submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The famine is pronounced in Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Khilchipur, and the western districts of Bhopal, but comparatively trivial elsewhere.

Jawar, which is the chief produce of the western parts of this Agency, almost entirely failed, and the sowings of the *rabi* crops have been very insignificant.

There is also a scarcity of fodder in the western parts of the Agency.

Owing to the famine in Rajputana, Marwaris with their cattle have immigrated in thousands into this Agency, and their temporary settlement and control have been and are still a great source of embarrassment to the States concerned.

These people wander about without let or hindrance, carrying and spreading diseases among men and cattle, and it is not an easy matter to control their movements.

They are responsible for the spread of cattle disease (foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest) in this Agency, from which a great number of cattle have perished, and the outbreak of small-pox, which is at present prevalent in this Agency in an epidemic form, has, in some instances, been distinctly traced by the Agency Surgeon to these Marwaris.

The Marwar Darbar only consented to take back those Marwaris who were actually employed on relief works or located in poor-houses; but as almost all the Marwaris in this Agency still have money and cattle, they are not fit objects of famine relief, and therefore there is no immediate prospect of their being sent to their homes. According to an estimate made by the Bhopal Darbar, some 82,000 of these Marwaris have passed through that State, and about 32,000 have temporarily settled there.

I held charge of the Agency throughout the year with the exception of 3 months, 9th August to 13th November, when I was absent on privilege leave, and Captain Bruce officiated for me.

Captain Moore, I.M.S., was the Agency Surgeon till the 24th November 1899, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, I.M.S., on his return from furlough.

The most important event of the year has been the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon to Bhopal in November last.

Their Excellencies were received with due ceremonial, and there was the usual exchange of visits with Her Highness the Begum.

His Excellency also received visits from the Chiefs of Kajgarh, Khilchipur, Maksudangarh, Muhammadgarh and Basoda.

Other Chiefs and Thakurs in this Agency were not invited either on account of their minority or on the score of expense.

Colonel Wyllie, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Bhopal on 25th-28th September 1899, and Colonel Barr was at Bhopal during the Viceroy's visit.

My tour began on the 7th December 1899, and ended on the 13th March 1900, and my time was chiefly spent in organising and inspecting Famine Relief Works, especially in the States under management.

Special reports on the working of the Arms Rules in this Agency, for the year ending the 31st December 1899, have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The British Indian silver currency has been completely established in the States in this Agency with the exception of the outlying districts of Gwalior, Indore, and Tonk, who have not yet adopted that currency.

The British Indian copper currency has also been established in all the States with the exception of Bhopal, where the old copper currency still prevails to about 60 per cent. of the copper coin in circulation. No more copper coin is being minted at Bhopal, so that in a few years the sole copper currency will be that of British India.

The circulation of the small amount of sovereigns, 1,000 in number, which I have lately obtained for the Sehore Treasury, will, it is hoped, tend to make people appreciate the convenience of the gold currency, and it may reasonably be presumed that all the States will welcome the sovereign.

II.—POLITICAL.

Her Highness the Begam has enjoyed good health, but has not been away from her capital throughout the year.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., has been the Minister.

During the year this State was honoured by a visit from Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, who were Her Highness's guests during their stay at Bhopal.

Her Highness entertained a large number of European guests in honour of the occasion.

Their Excellencies visited the Sanchi Tōpe on their way to Gwalior

There has been no appreciable change in the number of dakaitis, and the Police Administration, especially in the eastern districts, still leaves much to be desired.

The second set of pumping machinery which is urgently needed for the certain supply of water at Bhopal has, I regret to say, not yet been supplied.

The supply of water at the Bhopal Railway Station being defective, the Agent of the Indian Midland Railway asked permission to lay a small pipe in order to draw water by gravitation from the lower lake at Bhopal to the Company's well at the Bhopal Station yard. Her Highness at first declined to accede to this request, and suggested that the Company should sink additional wells in the railway limits to meet their necessities. But as the railway well was running short of water and the matter was urgent, Her Highness, at my request, temporarily allowed the Company to lay the pipe pending a final settlement of the question.

The Bhopal Victoria Lancers have maintained their high standard of efficiency, but they are still without complete transport, and could not, therefore, be sent on active service in their present condition.

The Regiment was reviewed by His Excellency the Viceroy.

General Jeffreys, Commanding the Nerbada District, also inspected the Regiment at the request of its Commanding Officer and with the consent of Her Highness the Begam.

Her Highness the Begam offered and the Government of India accepted 50 horses from the Bhopal Victoria Lancers for the war in South Africa. Her Highness also tendered to His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress her congratulations on the successes of the British arms in South Africa, and her loyalty on both occasions was suitably acknowledged by the Government of India.

The outturn of the *kharif* crops in Bhopal has been estimated by the Minister at 6 annas and the yield of the *rabi* at 10 annas.

There is abundance of fodder, and grass in large quantities has been, and is still being, exported from Bhopal to other parts of India. Fodder for South Africa has also been exported from Bhopal.

In the case of fodder exported for Government through the agency of Mr. Abbott, of the Bundelkhand Grass Farm, Her Highness has, on my suggestion, consented to charge only half the customs duty, and in one instance, when fodder was exported for the Bombay Government for the use of the cattle in Gujarat, she remitted the duty altogether at my request.

At present relief works have been opened in the Western Nizamat of the Bhopal State, and poor-houses have also been opened at Bhopal and Sehore.

Miss Blong has been in charge of the Lansdowne Maternity Hospital throughout the year, and has, the Agency Surgeon reports, done excellent work.

The hospital was visited by Her Excellency Lady Curzon on the occasion of her visit to Bhopal.

The Jail at Bhopal is nearly completed.

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of Her Highness to place under the Agency Surgeon the supervision of the sanitation and general medical administration of the State, with the proviso that no interference is made with the native hakims and their system of treatment.

MINOR STATES.

Rajgarh.—The administration of the State still leaves much to be desired, and the defects are mainly due to the fact that the Raja is badly served by his subordinates.

Relief works have been opened in this State, and the portion of the road from Rajgarh to Khilchipur has been completed.

Narsinghgarh.—The Raja Arjun Singh, his brother Ram Singh, and the Thakur of Tori have attended the Daly College throughout the year.

Lala Roshan Lal has been in charge of the administration throughout the year, and has continued to do excellent work.

Relief works in this State have been started on a large scale, and are conducted in a systematic manner. Detailed notes on these works have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The road from Shujawalpur to Khujner *via* Talen and Pachor has been extended to Chapihera as a relief work.

The total length of this road is about 48 miles, and, when completed, it will serve as an excellent feeder to the Indian Midland Railway.

In the Narsinghgarh budget for the year ending the 31st October 1900, provision has been made for an expenditure of Rs50,000 on famine relief works and of Rs80,000 on ordinary public works.

The land revenue survey of the Narsinghgarh and Pachor parganas has been completed, and the survey of the two remaining parganas of Khujner and Chapihera is in progress.

A new Arab stallion has been purchased through Colonel Queripel to replace the one that died last year.

The State has invested a sum of Rs88,100 in Government Promissory Notes.

Khilchipur.—During the year the sanction of the Government of India and the assent of the Gwalior Darbar were received to the succession of Bhawani Singh to the *Khilchipur gadi* in the place of his deceased father Amar Singh.

The Political Agent formally installed Bhawani Singh at Khilchipur on the 15th December 1899.

Relief works have been started in this State, but not in a systematic manner.

The Rao has started the construction of his portion of the Rajgarh-Khilchipur road as a relief measure.

Maksudangarh.—Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan was suspended in May 1899, pending inquiry on various charges of bribery and corruption, and was reinstated by the Agent to the Governor-General in the beginning of February 1900 and given the option of resigning his post or remaining there. He has expressed his intention of resigning, but has not yet carried it out. His case is still under consideration.

During Ghulam Kadir Khan's suspension, Pandit Indar Narain, Muhtamim of the Sehore Octroi Department, acted as Superintendent.

The State has a sum of R20,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes.

The famine here is much less severe than in Narsinghgarh, and relief works have been opened on a small scale for the support of the indigent Moghias and immigrant Marwaris.

The construction of a road from Maksudangarh, the plans and estimates for which have been prepared by the Executive Engineer, Indore division, has, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, been given on contract for a sum of R20,000.

Karwai.—Lala Baijnath Sahai has been the Superintendent throughout the year, and has done very good work.

Kudrat Ali, the late Superintendent, who was under trial in the Court of the Residency Magistrate, Indore, on two separate charges of bribery, was acquitted, but in one case, in which alone an appeal was allowed to be preferred, the decision of the Magistrate was reversed, the appeal admitted, and Kudrat Ali convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of R150.

The outturn of the *kharif* has been low, and the *rabi* was sown on a small scale.

A programme of relief works amounting to R35,000 has been framed, but the bankrupt condition of the State gave little hope of its being carried out until, at my suggestion, the Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned a sum of R15,000 from the Opium Cess Collections for the construction of a new road from the Bamora Railway Station on the Indian Midland Railway to the Karwai town. This work will be conducted as a famine relief work.

This grant of R15,000 and the grant of R5,000 from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, for which an application has been made, will, it is hoped, for the present obviate the necessity of borrowing further, which at one time it was contemplated to do to meet famine relief expenditure.

Owing to the bad season and consequent failure in the revenue, the expenditure has been cut down to the lowest possible limit, and therefore it has only been found possible to pay the interest due on the State debt, and the amount of the principal still remaining unpaid is R1,80,000.

During the year the deaths were reported from small-pox of the Nawab's daughter and of his sister, who was married to Yusuf Ali Khan, the half-brother of the Nawab of Basoda.

Pathari.—Pandit Mohan Lal has been the Superintendent throughout the year.

The Nawab and his family continue to reside at Sehore.

Some relief works have been started in the State, and it is hoped that its finances will allow of the payment, during the current year, of the annual instalment of R4,000 towards the liquidation of its debt.

Basoda (Haidargarh).—Regarding this State there is nothing special to report.

Some relief works have been started.

Muhammadgarh.—The administration of this petty State is indifferent.

Sironj.—The work on the construction of the road between Karwai and Sironj has again been taken up as a famine relief measure. This road, when completed, will be linked with the proposed Karwai-Bamora road, and will serve as an excellent feeder to the Indian Midland Railway.

The Nazim informed me in the course of my annual tour that the Tonk State was taking measures to make the currency of British India the sole legal tender in the Nizamat of Sironj.

The Nawab of Tonk visited the pargana in March 1900, and his Minister paid a visit to me at Sehore. I regret that his visits cannot be more frequent.

Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, and Dhar.—There is nothing special to report regarding the districts of these States which fall within the Bhopal Agency.

Suthalia.—As a relief work, the Thakur is building a large *odhi* on the bank of the Parbati for irrigation purposes.

After paying the heavy expenses of his sister's wedding, the Thakur had a cash balance of Rs. 4,000 at the end of the year.

The Thakur has offered to pay Rs. 50 per annum to the Agency Dispensary Fund, beginning from the 1st April 1900.

The administration of this *jagir* is satisfactory, and the Thakur takes a personal interest in and supervises all the details.

Dhabla Dhir.—The Thakur Chand Singh is constructing a masonry *band* over a nullah at Dhabla Dhir.

The *band* will serve the purpose of a bridge, which will be closed after the rains for the accumulation of water for irrigation purposes. This bund is estimated to cost Rs. 1,600.

Dariakheri.—Thakur Unkar Singh died on the 26th April 1899, and the question of the succession is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Pindara Jagirs.—Inayat Rasul has succeeded Siraju-d-din Ahmad as Superintendent of Yusuf Muhammad Khan's *jagir*.

Relief works in this *jagir* have been opened, and the construction of a new well in the Piplaniagar village has been commenced. This well will serve for irrigation and drinking purposes. It is estimated to cost Rs. 1,100.

There is nothing special to note in respect of the other Jagirdars.

III.—JUDICIAL.

The appended statements A and B show the cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

The rules regarding reciprocity in interstate extradition of criminals have worked well during the year.

IV.—DAKAITI.

Regarding dakaiti and the settlement of criminal tribes, special reports have been submitted.

V.—SEHORE.

Mr. Sharman has been the Superintendent throughout the year with the exception of one month, April-May 1899, when he was on privilege leave and Munshi Rasik Behari officiated for him.

Famine relief works have been started in the Sehore Agency limits in charge of the Local Fund Overseer, Babu Lachchhman Parsad, and a special report on the subject has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

Owing to the scanty rainfall, there has been a great scarcity of water in the Agency limits, the river and many wells having dried up, but the river is being widened and cleaned and the existing wells deepened as relief works. Several new wells have been sunk and *bands* made, and there is not likely to be a scarcity of water in any future years.

Mr. Sharman and Lachchhman Parsad have both done excellent work during the year.

Mr. Bhagwan Das has been the Head Master of the Sehore High School throughout the year.

The total number of the boys on the rolls of the school on the 31st March 1900 was 287, and the average daily attendance during the year was 284.26.

During the year 5 boys appeared for the Entrance, 8 for the Middle and 11 for the Junior examinations, with the result that 4 and 11 passed respectively the Middle and Junior examinations. The result of the Entrance examination is not yet known.

The school was inspected during the year by Mr. Sharpe, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, who reported favourably on it.

Musammatt Rukia has been the Head Mistress of the Girls' School. The numbers on the 31st March 1900 were 83, and the average daily attendance during the year was 79.90.

Mr. Sharpe has not reported very favourably on this school.

The Central India Agency Police scheme has been brought into force with effect from the beginning of 1900. Under the new scheme, the Superintendent of Sehore has now no powers over the Sehore Police except as a Magistrate.

VI.—BOUNDARIES.

There has been no Boundary Settlement Officer during the year, and I have performed the duties of that officer in addition to my own.

The two undermentioned boundary disputes were decided by me during the year :—

Buchakheri of Narsinghgarh *versus* Khajuri of Rajgarh.

Kaliakheri of Narsinghgarh *versus* Bakher of Rajgarh.

In both these cases the States concerned agreed to accept my settlement as final. Both the cases have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for confirmation.

There are still three cases pending, *viz.* :—

Two between Tuppa and Gwalior and one between Narsinghgarh and Gwalior.

As the Gwalior Darbar is agreeable to the settlement of the disputes by the Political Agent, it may be possible for him to decide them in the course of his annual tour.

VII.—MEDICAL.

Detailed reports on hospital and vaccination work have been separately submitted by the Agency Surgeon to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer.

L. S. NEWMARCH,

The 14th April 1900.

Political Agent in Bhopal.

POST OFFICE.

Memorandum on the working of the Central Provinces and Berar Postal Circle during 1899-1900.

The following is a brief review of the operations of the Central Provinces and Berar Postal Circle in Central India during the year 1899-1900 :—

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. Appendix I shews that at the close of the year there were 31 post offices, 37 outlying letter-boxes other than those placed at post offices, 17 postmen and 12 village postmen. The experimental post office, which was opened at Pathari on 1st January 1898, was made permanent during the year under review, and has been included in this Appendix. Mail communication with this post office has been improved by substituting daily for an alternate day service, the necessary increased expenditure being borne by the Imperial Post Office, the contribution of the Pathari State continuing unaltered. The status of the Bhopal Railway Station post office was raised from that of a branch to a sub-office to afford better postal facilities to the railway staff and others using the office. Four letter-boxes were newly opened at the Sehore Oetroi Office, Ganga, Jamgarh and Budhni, and one at Dillod was closed. The number of postmen and village postmen remained stationary.

MAIL LINES.

2. Appendix II shews that mails are carried over 506 miles in the Bhopal Agency, *i.e.*, 152 miles by railway and 354 by runners. Owing to the opening of the railway communication between Sehore and Indore by the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, the mail communication by the old runners' line was considered unnecessary. A part of the Sehore to Sonkach line extending from Jawar to Sonkach, a distance of 12 miles, was therefore closed, and the Kulhar to Pathari experimental line, 10 miles long, being made permanent, appears as opened during the year under review.

CORRESPONDENCE.

3. The total number of articles of all classes given out for delivery last year as compared with that given out in the preceding year is given below :—

YEAR.	Total number of articles given out for delivery.
1898-99	829,452
1899-1900	901,784
Increase in 1899-1900	72,332

The result is an increase of 72,332 during the year under report.

MONEY ORDERS.

4. Statistics of money orders issued and paid during the year under review, in comparison with those of the preceding year, are given in the sub-joined table :—

YEAR.	Number of money orders issued.	Value of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Value of money orders paid.
1899-1900	30,077	₹ 6,85,997	8,538	₹ 2,24,032
1898-99	29,549	₹ 6,65,979	7,420	₹ 1,62,258
Increase in 1899-1900	528	20,018	1,118	61,774

There has been an increase under every head.

INSURED ARTICLES.

5. The total number and value of insured articles posted during the year 1899-1900, compared with those posted in the preceding year, are given below :—

YEAR.	Number of insured articles posted.	Value of insured articles posted.
	No.	R
1899-1900	447	88,662
1898-99	467	98,376
Decrease	20	9,714

The small decrease is probably due to the return of famine.

The figures given below represent the parcel traffic carried on during the year 1899-1900 as compared with that of the preceding year :—

YEAR.	Number of registered parcels posted.	Number of unregistered parcels posted.
	No.	No.
1899-1900	1,298	144
1898-99	1,322	133
Difference	Decrease. 24	Increase. 11

The number of registered parcels decreased by 24 and that of unregistered parcels increased by 11 during the year under review. The figures are almost stationary.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

6. A comparative statement is subjoined shewing the number and amount specified for recovery of value-payable articles posted during the past two years :—

YEAR.	Number of value-payable articles posted.	Amount specified for recovery from addressees.
	No.	R
1899-1900	119	3,309
1898-99	119	3,917
Difference . . . . .	...	608

The number of value-payable articles posted was the same as that of the preceding year, but there was a decrease of R608 in their value during the year under review.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

7. No highway robberies occurred during the past year.

OFFENCES BY POSTAL OFFICIALS.

8. One Manulal, Extra Departmental Agent in charge of the Silwani branch office, abstracted the halves of currency notes for R500 from a registered letter posted at Silwani. He was arrested and taken to Pathari to be tried by the Political Agent in Bhopal, who was encamped there, but he escaped from police custody and absconded.

COMPLAINTS.

9. Five complaints relating to postal transactions were received from the public during the year. Of these, two were found to be well grounded, and the officials concerned were punished. One proved groundless and two remained pending at the close of the year.

QUININE.

10. A comparative abstract shewing the sale of quinine powders during the years 1899-1900 and 1898-99 is subjoined:—

YEAR.	Number of quinine powders sold.	Value of quinine powders sold at 3 pies per packet.
	No.	R a. p.
1899-1900	5,635	88 0 9
1898-99	3,411	53 4 9
Increase in 1899-1900	2,224	34 12 0

There was an increase in the sale of 2,224 powders worth R34-12-0 during the year under review. The drug is apparently becoming popular.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

11. The number of combined post and telegraph offices on the 31st March 1900 was 4, the same as that on the corresponding date of the preceding year. No offices were opened or closed during the year under review. The 4 combined offices received 23,440 and sent 6,099 messages on which revenue amounting to R5,406-8-0 was realised.

A statement comparing the telegraph statistics of 1899-1900 with those of the preceding year is subjoined:—

YEAR.	Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received including transit messages	Total number of messages sent and received.	Revenue realized.
				R a. p.
1899-1900	6,099	23,440	29,539	5,406 8 0
1898-99	4,568	17,889	22,457	3,779 11 0
Increase in 1899-1900	1,531	5,551	7,082	1,626 13 0

The increase is probably due to the prevailing famine.

The 13 post offices at non-telegraph stations, authorized to accept telegrams from the public for transmission by post free to the nearest telegraph office for despatch by wire, booked 214 messages of the value of R232-11-0 during the year under review against 70 messages of the value of R60-11-0 booked in the preceding year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

12. The relations of the Department with the Darbars through the Political Agent continue satisfactory. Friction between the State officials and postal subordinates is practically unknown.

C. J. LALKAKA,
Deputy Postmaster General,
Central Provinces and Berar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum of Public Works carried out in the Bhopal Agency during 1899-1900.

INDORE DIVISION.

STATION SEHORE.

Military Buildings.

A door provided for the shelf cupboard in the armourers' shop, Bhopal Battalion, at Sehore, at a cost of R35.

Stone floor provided in the Bhopal Battalion Magazine, Sehore, at a cost of R189.

Stone floor provided for godown of Quarter-Master and guard-room of Magazine of Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, at a cost of R171.

New thick doors with *chaukats* provided for bells-of-arms of Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, at a cost of R485.

Stone floor provided for the store shed of the Bhopal Battalion Lines, Sehore, at a cost of R423.

Floor of Hospital Assistants' quarters of the Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, made *pukka* at a cost of R42.

Double tiles laid on the verandah of the Bhopal Battalion Hospital, Sehore, at a cost of R165.

Two new boundary pillars erected to demarcate the limits of Regimental Bazar at Sehore at a cost of R19.

Estimates for covering principal wells and old wells were sanctioned at a cost of R280 and R462 respectively, but the works will be carried out in 1900-1901 owing to the sanctioned estimates being received too late.

All military buildings and cantonment roads in the station were maintained in fair order at a cost of R1,070 and R564 respectively.

Civil Buildings.

Punkhas have been provided to the following buildings at a cost noted against each—

	R
New Agency Office building	87
New Agency Old Girls' School	116
Combined Post and Telegraph Office buildings	26

Iron racks provided in the Treasury building at a cost of R233.

Alterations made in the old Agency Office at a cost of R104.

Shelves of old wood made and iron racks provided in the Agency Office at a cost of R16 and R15 respectively.

Stone lintels fixed, Nimach stone floor and fencing provided to the Agency Hospital, at an aggregate cost of R832.

Old latrine converted into servants' quarters at the Agency Hospital at a cost of R128.

All civil buildings were maintained in fair order and the usual annual repairs were carried out, aggregating R816.

OUT-STATION.

Civil Buildings.

Four boundary pillars were constructed to demarcate the compound of the Postal buildings at Shajapore at a cost of R33.

Annual repairs were carried out to the combined Post and Telegraph Offices at a cost of R153.

COMMUNICATION.

Imperial.

The work of cutting drains was carried out in miles 20, 21 and 22 of Biaora-Sehore road at a cost of ₹334.

Usual annual repairs were carried out and some of the miles were renewed where necessary and metal and sand collected for the following roads:—

- (i) Agra-Bombay 46th to 56th and 73rd to 123rd miles.
- (ii) Biaora-Sehore road 40 miles.
- (iii) Biaora-Rajgarh road 15 miles.
- (iv) Karwai-Kethora road 5 miles.

The Karwai-Kethora road has been transferred to the Gwalior State Public Works Department under orders conveyed by the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, in his No. O. I. 1354-S., dated 28th September 1899.

Also usual annual repairs to the dāk and inspection bungalows and bridges and culverts were executed at a cost aggregating ₹25,749. All the roads were kept and maintained in fair order.

Kulhar-Pathari Road.

This is the work in progress from preceding years, and a sum of ₹176 was spent during the year. The work has been completed at a cost of ₹24,185 against the estimated amount of ₹24,714.

This road has also been transferred to the Gwalior State Public Works Department as ordered by the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India and Rajputana in his letter No. O. I. 1354-S., dated 28th September 1899.

Bamora-Kurwai Road.

The Sub-Divisional Officer, Biaora Sub-Division, has been ordered to out the survey of this road, a distance of 5 miles. The Sub-Divisional Officer has submitted plans and estimates, which are under check.

P. E. RAVEN,
Executive Engineer, Indore

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Political Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—GENERAL.

The failure of the rains, resulting in the loss of both the *kharif* and the *rabi* harvest, has made the past year the most disastrous in the annals of the Bhopawar Agency. The extent of the failure is shown by the following table, bearing in mind that 1897-98 was itself a year of deficient rainfall:—

RECORDING STATES.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Dhar	22	33	30	94	12	30
Barwani	13	57	26	55	7	26
Ali Rajpur	33	86	42	37	13	76
Jhabua	29	43	...	...	11	17
Jobat	30	29	41	29	12	39
Padlia (Bagod)	25	85	37	79	22	56
Manpur	33	90	49	65	34	85
Sirdarpur	25	53	33	20	11	33

The ill-effects of the deficiency were aggravated by the untimely nature of the rainfall. After some heavy showers in May, prospects were favourable throughout the Agency in June. From the middle of July there was a break till the middle of September, when rain fell in the north-east portion of the Agency varying from five inches in Bagod to three-fourths of an inch in parts of Dhar. The crops in Manpur and a portion of the Gwalior district of Amjhera were benefited; but in Bagod the fall was too sudden and in Dhar it was too slight to be of use. No further rain fell during the year.

2. Owing to the dryness of the year, mortality was much less than usual. Small-pox, however, was generally prevalent. An imported case of plague terminated fatally at Jhabua in May, and there was another case of the same kind on the road from Mhow to Dhar in November. In both instances the disease was stamped out at once. Sickness of a choleraic type appeared in the Barwani and Dhar States and at Sirdarpur during March. In Barwani, where 200 deaths occurred on relief works, the infection was traced to Khandesh. In Dhar the unusual heat and the pollution of the water-supply were probably the causes, as they certainly were at Sirdarpur. A cheap but effective water scheme for the latter station has been sanctioned by the Government of India since the close of the year.

3. I held charge of the Agency throughout the year, and was on tour the whole time except from the 9th June to the 23rd August. During April I visited the Nimkhera Estate and portions of Dhar. May was spent in Barwani and Manpur. On the 24th August I commenced my famine tours, in the course of which I inspected and organized relief measures in every State in the Agency.

Major Neilson, I.M.S., relieved Major Woolbert as Agency Surgeon on the 1st November.

Lieutenant H. N. Holden, 5th Bengal Cavalry, joined the Agency as Famine Assistant in November, and has rendered me valuable assistance firstly by his tours of inspection and latterly in charge of the relief work at Umarkot in the Jhabua State.

In January the Agent to the Governor-General inspected the famine relief work in progress at Meghnagar in the Jhabua State, and in March he inspected the works at Pitlawad (Indore), Umarkot (Jhabua), Ringnod (Gwalior) and Dhar.

II.—POLITICAL.

4. *Gwalior*.—As elsewhere, the famine has been the feature of the year. After the preliminary grant for test works, etc., the construction of a metalled road from Amjhera to Manawar was begun as a relief work in October, and was carried on till the end of the year. This and the Rajgarh-Bag-Kuksi road, which was begun in February, are through lines of communication, which are as essential to the development of the Agency as to the welfare of the Amjhera district. Their construction at the present time has afforded ample relief to the Maharaja Sindhia's subjects. In January His Highness visited the Agency with Colonel Barr in order to personally discuss relief measures on the spot. All pending questions were then satisfactorily settled. Unfortunately His Highness was precluded by illness from again visiting the Agency, as he had intended. Famine operations in the Jhabua and Jobat States were much assisted by loans of ₹1,00,000 and ₹25,000 respectively from the Gwalior Darbar.

5. *Indore*.—During the year I made an extended tour through the Indore territory comprised in the Agency. Mr. Holden and I together inspected the parganas of Balakwara, Un, Khargon, Muhammadpur, Bamnala, Jalalabad, Barur, Sangwi, Nagalwari and Sendwa. Thence I proceeded to Chikalda and the Thakurate of Dahi, where I interviewed the Naiks of Dassana, who had been committing a series of dakaitis in the Barwani and Ali Rajpur States as well as in Indore territory. Meanwhile Mr. Holden inspected the Chikalda pargana. As the result of this tour, I drew up a detailed scheme of relief works, which was accepted by the Indore Darbar. Under these arrangements, relief work, including a system of poor-houses, is being carried out under my personal supervision in the parganas of Pitlawad, Chikalda, Lawani, and Bamangaon.

The works in progress consist of roads from Bamnia railway station to the Pitlawad-Jhabua frontier (10 miles), from Chikalda to Kuksi (11 miles), in the Lawani pargana (8 miles), and across the Bamangaon pargana (7½ miles).

In the Nimar districts of Indore the construction of much-needed roads from Khargon to Mandlesar and from Khargon to Sendwa are being carried out by the Darbar.

Since the failure of the rains, there has been a serious recrudescence of dakaiti due to distress among the Bhils. No less than 283 cases were reported during the year, and the list is no doubt incomplete. Fortunately the crimes have, as a rule, been unattended by personal violence.

6. *Dhar*.—The young Chief continues to make satisfactory progress at the Daly College. His two half-brothers are also studying here. Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye was Superintendent of the State throughout the year. His energy and ability have largely contributed to the success achieved in dealing with the famine.

The famine may be said to have set in in October. The break in the rains in July had destroyed the *makka* crop by the middle of August, and the fate of the remainder of the *kharif* crops was sealed by the end of September. Owing to the continued absence of rain in October, no *rabi* was sown in the Nimar or southern districts of the State except for well irrigation; in the northern or Malwa districts about 50 per cent. of the usual area was sown in the hope of rains in December. The usual *rabi* area is about 175,000 bigas. The outturn of the past years may be set down at an 8-anna crop on 13,000 bigas under irrigation, and at from 1 anna to 4 annas on 40,000 bigas of unirrigated land.

Measures to meet the impending scarcity were concerted early in August. Unfortunately no scheme of famine works had been prepared during the late regime, and the State possessed no Public Works Department. On the accession of the present Chief, efforts were made to engage competent Engineers, but for various causes the appointments could not be filled till February 1900. In the first instance, therefore, the conduct of relief measures had to be entrusted to the Revenue Staff. In the matter of saving life the operations have left nothing to be desired; and, though under skilled supervision the money spent could have been laid out to better permanent advantage, the scale of expenditure cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. During the year 3,108,600 units were relieved at a total cost of Rs.13,000.

The normal rates of the staple food-grains may be taken as 16 seers a rupee for wheat, 28 seers for *juar* and 30 seers for *makka*. In August prices had risen to 13 seers for wheat, 18 seers for *juar*, and 20 seers for *makka*. In September there was a further rise to 11 seers, 13 seers and 14½ seers respectively. Test works were opened towards the end of the month, and were particularly directed to improving the water-supply and collecting fodder, the scarcity of which was recognized from the first as one of the most serious features of the season. In October, regular relief works were organized in all districts, and continued in operation till the close of the year.

Poor-houses were also established at all the chief centres.

The following are the chief works undertaken:—

Roads—

	Miles.
2nd class—Dhar-Nagda (approaching completion) . . .	15
3rd „ Akolia-Kesur (approaching completion) . . .	7
3rd „ Dhar to Nimkhera frontier (approaching completion) . .	6
3rd „ Dhar environs (approaching completion) . . .	3
3rd „ Dharampuri-Mandu (7 miles completed) . . .	12
3rd „ Dharampuri-Bikaner (6 miles completed) . . .	11
3rd „ Tikri-Dharampuri (completed) . . .	7
4th „ Tikri-Mahesar (completed) . . .	8
3rd „ Kuksi-Singana (nearly completed) . . .	12
4th „ Gandwani-Dedli (nearly completed) . . .	6
4th „ Gandwani-Soyala (nearly completed) . . .	6
3rd „ Tikri-Telwara (recently begun) . . .	5
3rd „ Kuksi-Chikalda (recently begun) (so far as it lies in Dhar territory) . . .	4
3rd „ Badnawar-Dotria (recently begun) . . .	11

*Tanks—*repaired and deepened (including a large tank at Jetapur) on the Agra-Bombay road) 51

In addition, a large number of wells have been dug or deepened.

There has been considerable mortality among cattle, but it is hoped that the Darbar's efforts have saved sufficient for all agricultural operations. In the Nimanpur forests, 5,150,000 lbs. of grass were cut and pressed by departmental agency at a cost of Rs.583. The works supported 700 persons for 3 months, and the stock secured, after meeting State requirements, was distributed at convenient depôts for sale to the public at slightly above cost price. The sales had realized Rs.1,550 at the close of the year, and 3,100,000 lbs. were then still in hand to meet the requirements of the next three months. The State forests were thrown open to free grazing, and Nimanpur in this way supported 40,000 cattle during the year.

The famine has swallowed up the cash balance of the State. On the 1st June 1899 this amounted to Rs.6,15,836, the income and expenditure till the 31st March 1900 were respectively estimated at Rs.8,70,177 and Rs.6,52,626, and the closing balance for the year should have been Rs.8,33,387. The actual receipts, however, amounted only to Rs.2,36,674, whereas the expenditure on all

heads totalled R7,84,332. The cash balance was thus reduced to R68,178. The State has still a reserve of R9,70,000 invested in Government securities, and a large portion of the revenue suspended during the year should be collected in 1900-1901. The Darbar's financial position therefore gives no cause for anxiety.

The exigencies of the famine have left little leisure for matters of internal reform. The principal measure introduced was the re-organization of the judicial administration, whereby the number of Courts has been reduced and their powers have been systematized.

A native official of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was appointed (on transfer) to superintend the State police, and he has made some progress towards improving the Department. In spite of the early organization of relief measures and of special precautions, such as the employment of patrols of the Malwa Bhil Corps, the famine has led to a serious increase in crime. The number of cognizable offences investigated by the police rose to 1,141 (541 being the figure for the previous year), of which 60 were dakaitis. The value of property stolen amounted to R46,136. The police recovered property worth R14,639, and arrested 2,004 persons. Of the latter, 935 were convicted, 469 were acquitted, and the remainder were under trial at the close of the year.

Considerable attention was paid to medical requirements. One new dispensary was opened, additional Hospital Assistants were engaged for relief works, and proposals were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for placing the medical institutions of the State in the charge of the Agency Surgeon. The latter arrangement has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

Barwani.—Rana Ranjit Singh continues to do well at the Daly College, and has been joined there by a cousin. Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, is still the Chief's tutor. The Superintendent of the State, Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, held charge of his appointment throughout the year, and his energy and experience have been of great service.

The deficiency in the rainfall was greater in Barwani than in any State of the Agency. The capital of the State registered only 7.26 inches, but the Khetia and Anjar parganas were worse off with only 5.82 and 6.70 inches respectively. The *kharif* crop was totally destroyed and no *rabi* crops were sown except under irrigation. The total outturn of the State was only 20,301 maunds, the corresponding figures for 1897-98 and 1898-99 being 534,611 and 422,335 maunds, respectively.

Relief measures were started in September. By that date the food-stocks of the Bhils and the supply of fodder in the plains were practically exhausted. The forests were, therefore, thrown open by successive areas to free grazing, and Bhils and agriculturists were allowed to gather fuel, fodder and minor forest produce, free of charge. Simultaneously minor public works, such as the repair of roads and the deepening of tanks, were started where necessary, and the Darbar bought up large quantities of grain for payment as wages. Mr. Deonath Sahai had taken up the appointment of State Engineer in August, and was at once engaged in preparing projects for major relief works. These were selected with a view to the future development of the country, and consisted of (1) a metalled road from Rajpur via Palsud, Moida and Pansemal to Khetia, which would open up the western and southern districts, (2) a metalled road from Anjar to Mohipura, where there is a ferry on the Narbada, (3) a 4th class road from Barwani to Morkata towards the western border, and (4) improvements to the direct road from Barwani to Khetia on the Khandesh frontier. Work started on the Rajpur-Palsud section in October and the other works were successively taken in hand in the order named. By the close of the year, the earthwork on 8 miles of the Rajpur-Palsud section and of about 12 miles on the Moida-Khetia section had been completed, the Anjar-Mohipura road (5 miles) and the Barwani-Morkata road (12 miles) had been built, and some progress had been made with the central portion of the Barwani-Khetia road, though the majority of the inhabitants of the district resorted for relief to the grass-cutting operations described below.

In November, grass-cutting operations were initiated on a large scale by the Barwani Forest Department in order to guard against the impending fodder famine and to provide congenial employment for the Bhils and other jungle tribes who at that time were averse to road work. Special areas were set aside for the purpose, and camps were established at convenient centres. Up to the 31st March 8,000,000 lbs. of grass were cut and 466,000 persons were relieved, or an average of 3,000 a day for the five months the operations lasted. The grass was conveyed in agriculturists' carts hired for the purpose to central depôts in the plains, where it commanded a ready sale. It was at first sold at cost price to all comers; but subsequently the price to non-residents of the State was slightly raised. The scheme was self-supporting from the first, and this success stimulated private enterprise. No fees being charged on the removal of fodder, numerous private grass depôts were established near the forests, and large numbers supported themselves in this way without having recourse to the relief works. The statistics of this trade are admittedly imperfect, as it was impossible to watch all the routes. The Forest Department, however, registered cart-loads containing 36,500,000 bundles of grass (a bundle weighing nearly a pound on an average), and this is exclusive of the 8,000,000 lbs. cut departmentally and of the enormous supplies removed in head-loads. The value of the concessions in the matter of free grazing may be gauged from the fact that 120,000 head of cattle were registered as exempted: owing to the extent of the forests, the actual numbers which resorted to them were probably considerably larger.

The results described in the last paragraph were only possible with successful fire protection and careful attention to the water-supply and the regulation of the grazing areas. In all these matters the people themselves assisted after a while, recognising that their own interests were at stake. During the year 90 per cent. of the forest was successfully protected against fire, and the figure would have been 98 per cent. but for two extensive fires which crossed over from Khandesh. The concessions granted did not include the felling of timber, and the number, namely, 120, of offences against the rule (for the prevention of which special watchers were appointed) was insignificant considering the temptations of the year and the opportunities afforded by the opening of the forest. The Barwani Forest Department is in its infancy, and has had many difficulties to contend with; and it testifies to tactful dealing with the Bhils that the forest restrictions were maintained in the face of opposition, and that the people were eventually won round to co-operating with the Department. It is to be hoped that the success will be permanent, for under proper management the forests should be a source of great wealth to the State.

The famine has been a heavy tax on the finances of the State. Rupees 5,70,277 were in hand at the beginning of the year, and the estimates provided for a revenue of ₹3,25,000, an expenditure of ₹2,87,820, and a closing balance of ₹5,70,277. The collections, however, only aggregated ₹1,80,394, land revenue falling off by ₹1,04,000: while the expenditure amounted to ₹3,21,892, of which ₹85,375 were directly attributable to famine.

An increase in crime was inevitable, and 34 dakaitis occurred as against one in 1898-99. In 10 cases the dakaitis were arrested; most of the remainder are attributed to the Dassana Naiks. Considering the other calls on the time of district officials, the despatch of criminal trials is highly creditable. Of 26 cases pending from 1898-99 and 1,072 instituted during the year, all except seven were disposed of, on an average duration of 11.75 days.

Of the officials in the State, apart from the Superintendent, who is well known to the Agent to the Governor-General, the following have done noticeably good work:—

- Mr. J. D. St. Joseph, the Chief Forest Officer,
- „ Kondo Mahadeo Phatak, the Chief Judge,
- „ Deonath Sahai, the State Engineer,
- Lala Sheonath, the Tahsildar of the State,
- Mr. Shaju Ram, the Assistant Forest Officer.

Other officials who have been well reported on, but whose work has come less under my notice, are :—

Mr. Moti Lal, Kamasdar of Pansema,

„ Kalu Singh, Naib Kamasdar of Khetia.

Ali Rajpur.—Rana Partap Singh left the Daly College in October, and is now being instructed by the Superintendent in matters of administration. He generally accompanies the Superintendent on tour, and shows a fair interest in the affairs of the State. In March he married the daughter of his neighbour, the Thakur of Kathiwara. The marriage was his own selection, and meets with general approval in the State.

The Superintendent, Mr. Ram Krishan Pant, conducted the administration with zeal and ability during a trying year. The *kharif* harvest was a total failure, and no sowings were made for the *rabi*. There were fortunately large stocks of grain and *mhowa* from the abundant harvests of the two previous years; and, though considerable exports took place from July till October, the people as a whole retained sufficient to support themselves till towards the close of the year. Nevertheless there was considerable unrest among the Bhils after the failure of the monsoon, partly from uncertainty as to whether they would be assisted when the time came and partly as the result of the disturbance in the neighbouring Panch Mahals district. The Superintendent, however, has special experience of Bhils, and from long residence in the State is known to and trusted by the people; by personal tours, promises of assistance and in some cases a small distribution of grain he restored confidence. In October, special detachments of the Malwa Bhil Corps were stationed at Bhabra and Nanpur to re-inforce the permanent detachment at Ali Rajpur itself. The step materially contributed to the maintenance of order. The Naiks of Dassana, in adjoining Indore territory, were chiefly responsible for the crime in the south-east district of the State.

Until nearly the close of the year, the relief measures adopted consisted of the remission or suspension of land revenue, of which only Rs 970 were collected out of an estimate of Rs 72,000, the grant of takavi advances, and petty public works. In this way 236 wells were dug by takavi loans and 104 by the State itself. The fact is noticeable as a step in the progress of the Bhils, who have hitherto held aloof from irrigation. Towards the close of the year, the construction was commenced of two main roads, from Ali Rajpur to the Chota Udaipur frontier and from Bhabra to Sejawara on the Panch Mahals frontier. The former is part of a general scheme to promote through communication along the Narbada valley from the Agra-Bombay road (and possibly hereafter from Barwaha on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway through Mahesar and Mandlesar) *via* Dharamपुरi, Bakaner, Manawar, Kuksi, Nanpur, and Ali Rajpur to Bodeli, the rail-head of one of the Baroda State Railways. There is already a considerable traffic in this direction, but the track is difficult from Kuksi to Nanpur, while beyond Ali Rajpur a low range of hills has led to the adoption of a circuitous route. The present project is to substitute a metalled road for the existing country tracks and to carry it through the hills to the boundary, whence the Chota Udaipur Darbar will continue it to Udaipur to join the existing road to Bodeli. The project presents no serious engineering difficulties. From the Agra-Bombay road to Dharamपुरi the metalled road already exists; from Dharamपुरi to Bakaner it has nearly been completed; the Gwalior Darbar are about to construct the link from Bakaner to Manawar; while from Singana to Kuksi the earthwork has been constructed by Dhar as a relief work. Ali Rajpur territory begins at the Hatni River. For the two sections, from there to Nanpur and from Ali Rajpur to the hills above mentioned, plans have been prepared by the State Engineer of Barwani; work is now in progress, and these sections will, it is hoped, be completed by the close of the present year. The second road, undertaken as a relief work in the State, namely, from Bhabra to Sejawada, will connect at the latter place with a metalled road leading to the Godhra-Rutlam Railway at Dohad. Bhabra is a rising town, and there is considerable traffic by this route.

The finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition. In spite of the falling-off of the revenue to R58,000 (estimates having been for R1,35,000), the year closed with a balance of R1,59,000 in the Treasury. During the current year, the Superintendent expects to realise R23,000 of the land revenue suspended in the famine.

Jhabua.—Raja Udai Singh devotes himself with assiduity to the management of his State.

Unfortunately the embarrassments of the State have deepened with the year. On the 1st April 1899, the debts amounted to R5,455 (including the private debts of the late Chief), but during the year the first instalments (R60,000) out of a famine loan of R1 lakh have been borrowed, and debts from native firms have been incurred for administration purposes, which raised the liabilities to R1,58,000 on the 31st March 1900. With the addition of R40,000 received from Gwalior during the year 1900-1901, the total indebtedness of the State may be set down at two lakhs of rupees. However, on the information at present at my disposal, the position is not so serious as it seems. The construction of the Meghnagar-Jhabua-Rama road during the year at the cost of the Indore Agency Road Fund (which will only recover a portion of the expenditure hereafter from the State and that by instalments) employed daily from December to the end of the year 5,500 persons whom the State would have had to relieve. The other main relief work in the State, namely, a road constructed under Agency management from Umarkot to the Pitlawad frontier, has with its attendant poor-house cost the State only R29,844 to the end of June 1900. The relief administered by the State itself cost only R10,907 to the end of the year, after which date the numbers on the State works rapidly diminished. It is unlikely, therefore, especially with the great assistance given to Jhabua subjects from the Famine Fund, that the State expenditure on famine will exceed R60,000; therefore R40,000 from the Gwalior loan are available for general administration purposes and supply the deficit of R46,000 in 1899-1900 between the revenue from ordinary sources (R72,000) and the expenditure under ordinary heads (R1,18,000). Consequently the whole R57,000 borrowed from native firms in 1899-1900 were in hand on the 31st March, and are available for administration expenses till November 1900, when revenue collections will begin. Therefore the total indebtedness of the State should not, apart from interest, increase beyond R2 lakhs between April and November 1900. In ordinary years the State can count on a surplus of at least R30,000, and when it is taken into consideration that a large portion of the land revenue deficit (R76,000) of 1899-1900 will be collected in the succeeding years, and that a portion at least of the cost of the Umarkot road will be recovered from Umraos whose subjects were relieved, it follows that the two lakhs of State debts should be liquidated within about 5 years. The State has cause to be thankful that matters are no worse, seeing that the famine was relatively severer in Jhabua than in any State in the Agency. The difficulties of the position were aggravated by the misconduct of the Umraos, who, from apathy or on the plea of poverty, failed utterly as a body in their duty to their subjects. The Thakurs of Bori and Jamli were honourable exceptions; the Thakurs of Jaknaoda and Umarkot were the worst offenders.

There was a serious increase in crime, especially in dakaitis and cattle stealing. But a more efficient police than the State possesses would have found difficulty in stemming it in so large and sparsely inhabited an area and with a population inherently addicted to robbery. Early in the famine, special detachments of the Malwa Bhil Corps were posted at various points and materially assisted the civil authorities. It was impossible, however, to guard the whole frontier in this way. Incursions of dakaitis from Khushhalgarh territory were frequent, and many offences are attributed to Bhils from the Panch Mahals district.

Jobat.—Rana Indarjit Singh joined the Daly College after the Dassera, and promises to do credit to the school. Waman Rao is a very good Superintendent of the State, and his great knowledge of Bhils was of special value during the year.

The season was as disastrous in Jobat as elsewhere, even the *mlowa* crop failing. The revenue, which had been estimated at ₹35,915, realized only ₹7,192, and an expenditure of ₹39,077 converted the previous year's balance of ₹22,433 into a deficit of ₹9,452. This was met by borrowing ₹25,000 from the Gwalior Darbar.

The nature of the country and of the population indicated village works as the most suitable type of relief. Roads were repaired at a cost of ₹3,000, and 214 wells were dug at a cost of ₹10,678. The Bhils have taken to irrigation for the first time in their history. Apart from the stimulus to the progress of the country, the cost of these wells will be recovered by the State in a few years by a reasonable enhancement of revenue.

Crime was unavoidably rife. There were 59 dakaitis, with loss of life in 4 cases. After the close of the year, two noted ring-leaders from the Jhabua border were killed in a skirmish with the police.

Minor estates.—The year pressed heavily on the Minor Estates, but the Dhar Darbar generously assisted their tributaries by admitting their subjects to the Dhar relief works. The Rissaldar of Jamnia provided efficient relief in his estate, and the same was the case in the Nimkhera estate. The affairs of the remainder do not call for notice beyond referring to the good work of Gopal Rao, the Superintendent of Minor Estates.

III.—TRADE.

Four hundred and forty-four chests of opium passed the Dhar scales. In 1898-99 the number was 733.

Appendix II of this report shows the estimated value of the traffic on the Agra-Bombay road.

IV.—JUDICIAL. V.—POLICE. VI.—DAKAITI AND SERIOUS CRIME.

The foregoing paragraphs have dealt with the increase of crime owing to the famine. On the other hand, it may be said that many offences, technically dakaitis, were not serious. In such cases whipping was freely resorted to as a punishment on the analogy of section 6 of the Whipping Act, 1864 (VI of 1864). The duration of cases in my Court was longer than I should have wished. It was unavoidable owing to my famine duties, and it is often less hardship to parties to await my arrival in the State concerned than to be dragged long distances by road to my camp. Cases were either summoned or left for disposal on the spot on this principle.

VII.—EDUCATION.

In Dhar the total number of schools increased by nine, but several vernacular schools were closed. The famine interfered with education among the poorer classes throughout the Agency.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The roads in the charge of the Public Works Department are (1) the Agra-Bombay, (2) the Mhow-Nimach, (3) the Khalghat-Dharamपुरi, (4) a portion of the Dhar-Sirdarpur, and (5) the Barnagar-Badnawar. On the first-named, causeways were completed across the Deb and Goi rivers, and a pavement was put down at the crossing of the Narbada. No metalling could be done owing to the drought, and the Agra-Bombay and the Mhow-Nimach roads in particular require extensive repair.

Dhar and Barwani have now both got Engineers. The Barwani State Engineer rendered valuable assistance in preparing projects for relief works in other States, namely, the Chikalda-Kuksi and the Tikri-Telwara roads in Indore territory, both of which have nearly reached completion under his supervision, the Bag-Kuksi road in Gwalior territory, and portions of the Chota Udaipur road in Ali Rajpur territory.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

No cases of importance occurred during the year.

X.—MEDICAL.

New dispensaries were opened during the year at Anjar and Hanuman-garh, making 17 in addition to the Hospital at Sirdarpur in the charge of the Agency Surgeon. Two more are under construction at Khetia and Pati in Barwani. The numbers treated, which do not include patients in poor-houses or on relief works for which a special staff was engaged, amounted to 97,891, of whom 16,379 attended the Sirdarpur Hospital, 12,414 at Barwani, and 7,947 at Amjhera. Improvements in the vaccination arrangements have been agreed to by the States, and will be introduced during 1900-1901.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The inter-statal extradition rules have worked satisfactorily during the year.

DEAR ; }
The 7th August 1900. }

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER V.

MALWA.

Report of the Malwa Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—GENERAL.

The following officers held charge of this Agency during the year under report:—

- (i) Captain W. M. Cubitt, I.S.C., from the 1st April to the 11th May, when he was transferred to Baluchistan.
- (ii) Captain MacIver Campbell, I.S.C., the Cantonment Magistrate of Nimach, from the 12th May to the 11th June, in addition to his own duties, when he was relieved by Major W. H. M. Stewart.
- (iii) Major W. H. M. Stewart, I.S.C., proceeded on privilege leave on the 25th October, and was relieved by Captain Cubitt, who remained in charge during the rest of the year.

FAMINE.

Season, Crops, and Health.—During the year under report the season was exceptionally unfavourable. The average rainfall recorded at Nimach, the head-quarters of the Agency, is 30 inches, while south of Mandsaur this average is exceeded. This year, however, only 12·39 inches of rain fell at Nimach, and the fall throughout the Agency was about half or even less than half that received in normal years. The rains opened well, heavy showers falling throughout June. In July, however, little or no rain was received, the fall that month being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches only; while no further fall took place in the northern parts of the Agency during the remaining monsoon months. Ratlam was more fortunate, as a heavy shower or two occurred in September.

2. This failure of the monsoon, which promised so well, caused the almost entire loss of the *kharif* crop, and scarcity, more especially in fodder, commenced to be felt in the country surrounding and to the north of Nimach. It was, however, hoped that the situation would be saved by good winter rains, which have never been known to fail in Malwa; but contrary to all precedent, they also failed except for slight showers in Jaora, Ratlam, and Sailana. The result was the total failure of the *rabi* crop also, except in parts of Ratlam and Sailana.

3. As noticed in my last year's report, immigration from the Rajputana States commenced in the early months of 1899, and owing to the failure of the monsoon in 1899 in the Rajputana States of Mewar and Marwar, immigration continued throughout the year; and crowds wandered into Malwa in search of food for themselves and fodder for their cattle. In the month of August it was reported that great scarcity was impending, and that famine was imminent in the northern parts of the Agency. The difficulties were increased by the great number of immigrants, who now began to suffer from want. The Gwalior Darbar opened relief works near Nimach at the end of September. These gave relief to a crowd of immigrants, who about this time were beginning to trek back to Rajputana on hearing that works were being opened in Marwar, and because they were disappointed in their hope of obtaining food and fodder in Malwa. The Darbars in this Agency were also invited to assist these unfortunate people, nor was their co-operation invited in vain. Arrangements were, moreover, made with the Jodhpur Darbar in November to deport all those on relief works or in poor-houses. As a result of these measures, about 2,500 were deported by train from Nimach, Jaora, and Ratlam.

4. In November I visited Indore to discuss the situation with the Agent to the Governor-General. It was still hoped that early and good winter rain would save the country from anything more severe than a slight scarcity; but it was decided that every preparation should be made to combat a famine in the event of the failure of winter rains. I then visited Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana, and Piploda. I found that the Darbars were quite willing to commence famine operations as soon as the necessity arose. Inquiry showed that famine conditions were already prevalent in some parts of their territories, and at my advice early in December relief works were opened in various localities. The great difficulty which had to be encountered was want of funds. This was, however, overcome owing to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia placing money at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General to be utilised in granting loans to the smaller States. In December I visited Sitamau, and advised that Darbar to also open relief works. As a matter of fact, in all these States steps had already been taken to deepen and repair wells and to sink new wells; employment was thus given to the poorer classes. I marched from Sitamau through Nahargarh, a tahsil in the Mandsaur District, to Malhargarh. Conditions seemed to vary even in contiguous villages, but the people generally complained of want and asked for help. They seemed, however, to expect that help should be given to them at their very doors. I drew the attention of the Resident in Indore to the complaints I received from the Indore villages through which I passed.

5. While I was visiting Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau, and Piploda, Lieutenant H. Stewart, who had been appointed as famine officer in this Agency, was touring through parts of Sitamau, Jaora, Sailana, and Ratlam. He had received instructions regarding the lines on which his enquiries should be made. His reports proved that scarcity undoubtedly existed, but that in many parts the conditions were not very intense. The lowest classes only had been affected; and these, of course, always are whenever prices range above a certain limit.

6. In the middle of December I met the Agent to the Governor-General at Ratlam, where an inspection was made of a small relief work which had been very recently opened. I accompanied Colonel Barr to Jaora, and thence to Nimach, where he was met by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia. His Highness the Raja of Sailana also came in to Nimach to call on the Agent to the Governor-General.

During December proper relief works and poor-houses on an organized system were opened throughout the smaller States of this Agency.

7. In January I toured through the Rampura District of the Indore Darbar. The condition of the country was generally bad, and in parts there was almost a water famine. A few villages had been deserted, and the inhabitants had moved to the banks of the Chambal. Deaths had occurred among the inhabitants, while immigrants had been dying in numbers. Everything proved that famine in an acute form was prevalent, but no relief had been organized. The state of affairs was fully reported upon and brought to the notice of the Resident in Indore through the Agent to the Governor-General.

On the 24th January I met Colonel Barr at Ratlam, where a darbar was held and the Diwan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji Thanawalla, was invested with a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. On the 26th Colonel Barr left for Meghnagar, and I went to Jaora.

8. In February I visited Indore, and later on went to Sitamau. The poor-house was in good working order, and the relief works were attended by nearly 700 workers; besides which, some were employed on repairs to wells.

9. In March I visited Piploda and Sailana, inspecting poor-houses and relief works. They were, in my opinion, well managed, and I was thoroughly satisfied that relief on an adequate scale was being afforded. From Sailana, accompanied by Mr. Stewart, I marched to Bajna, the centre of the true Bhil population of Ratlam. At Sheogarh we were met by His Highness the Raja

and his Diwan, who accompanied us to Bajna. There we found a good relief work in progress, which was well attended, and the Bhils seemed to be thoroughly happy and content.

Nimach was visited by Mr. C. S. Bayley on the 30th March. The poor-houses and relief works in the neighbourhood were inspected. On the 31st I accompanied Mr. Bayley to Jaora.

10. My Famine Assistant, Mr. Stewart, has been out in camp since he joined, with but few breaks. He has toured extensively through the smaller States, and has inspected all the relief works. His diaries have been submitted to Government. From my own observations and his reports I am satisfied that these States have conducted famine operations with much care and energy. The management of works has been well organized, and the relief afforded has throughout been adequate. In the Nimach District two large poor-houses have been maintained for months: one was opened in October and the other late in January. Relief works have been opened in many localities; but since December they have not been well attended. The influx of numbers of starving people into the Cantonment has proved that relief works have been required. In January a poor-house was opened in Agar and works were also started, while in the Mandsaur District the earth-work and breaking metalling for a new road has afforded relief to those who have taken advantage of it. A statement showing the number of persons on relief works and on gratuitous relief on the last day of each month from October 1899 to March 1900 is appended.

11. The opium crop has naturally been very small, but fair wherever circumstances have permitted of its cultivation.

12. For the first few months of the year the general health was good. But in November small-pox broke out and was carried about by the wandering immigrants. It was prevalent throughout the Agency during December and January, but began to decrease in February. March was comparatively free from any epidemic; but as was anticipated, cholera broke out in the beginning of April. It appeared unusually early.

II.—POLITICAL.

Nimach was visited by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia in October and December 1899, and also in January 1900.

Reference has already been made to the visits paid by Colonel Barr and Mr. Bayley.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia in January of this year paid a visit to Agar, and, while there, was taken ill with a very sharp attack of fever.

Jaora.—The administration of the State has been ably supervised by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I. On the 20th May 1899 he proceeded to England on leave on medical certificate for six months. During his absence on leave Mir Mubarak Ali, the Chief Justice of Jaora, acted for him.

His Highness the Nawab continued his studies at the Daly College at Indore until December 1899, when it was arranged that his further tuition should be left to Captain Cameron. The Nawab spent his vacation in Kashmir.

The Jaora Darbar have invested Rs2,50,000 in Government Promissory Notes; out of this, Promissory Notes for Rs2,00,000 were converted into special Promissory Notes issued to Ruling Chiefs. The revenue system is engaging the Minister's careful attention. The old system of farming villages out on a contract is being abolished, and in its place the State is dealing direct with its tenants.

Ratlam.—Although His Highness the Raja of Ratlam was installed in December 1898 with ruling powers, he has wisely left the actual administration to his Diwan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustamji, C.I.E. The Chief, however, is consulted on all principal matters, and takes a satisfactory interest in the administration. He has also evinced interest in the measures taken for the relief of those subjects who are famine-stricken. I have already referred to His Highness's visit to Bajna.

His Highness was seriously ill for about four weeks in August 1899, and was attended by Colonel Gimlette, the Residency Surgeon at Indore.

His Highness the Raja's sister, who is married to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, visited Ratlam with her husband in the month of June 1899. His Highness the Maharaja left Ratlam for Rewa after a short stay of about 10 days, returning to Ratlam to see His Highness the Raja, who was then ill, on the 25th August 1899. He stayed at Ratlam till 20th September. He came back to Ratlam and returned with his wife to Rewa on the 8th December 1899.

I have already mentioned that Colonel Barr visited Ratlam on the 11th December and again on the 24th January 1900. On the latter occasion a special darbar was held, at which the Agent to the Governor-General invested the Diwan with the Order of the Companionship of the Indian Empire. This honour was bestowed upon him on the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Birthday. This darbar was attended by His Highness the Raja and the principal Jagirdars and Sardars of the State; the Political Agent in Malwa, Captain Windham, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Stewart and others were also present.

The five Jagirs continue to be under the management of the State, the Jagirdars having failed to pay the amount due by them to the Darbar.

The Jagirdar of Pepal Khunti being still a minor, his Jagir is under the management of the State.

The *Talwarbandi* ceremonies of the Jagirdars of Isarthuni, Sheogarh, and Bhati Barodia, whose succession to the Jagir villages were recognized by the Ratlam Darbar, were performed by His Highness the Raja on the 5th of June and 11th and 20th August 1899 respectively.

The British Indian currency is the sole silver currency of the State.

The Judicial administration was satisfactory.

There was no boundary dispute during the year under report.

No case of plague occurred in the State during the year, but a sowar of the Central India Horse, who was sent on remount duty in Gujarat, was, on his return, found in the railway train on the 11th March 1900, suffering from bubonic plague. He was at once removed to the Plague Hospital, where he died on the 14th March 1900.

Sailana.—His Highness Raja Jaswant Singhji, of Sailana, who is ably assisted by his Diwan Pandit Raj Kishan, continued to carry on the administration of his State with interest and ability.

His Highness the Raja paid two visits to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, one at Nimach and the other at Indore.

Two sons were born to His Highness.

The Dowager Maharani of Partabgarh, the only surviving daughter of the late Raja Dule Singhji, of Sailana, who had come to Sailana for medical treatment, died at Sailana.

The Jagir of Thakur Chhatar Singh, of Semlia, who is half-brother to the present Chief of Sailana, was attached by the Sailana Darbar at the advice of the Political Agent in Malwa.

The long-pending Sayer dispute between Sailana and Ratlam has received considerable attention. The Ratlam Darbar has generously agreed to exempt all Sailana goods from import and export duties. By this concession the inhabitants will be relieved of the burden of paying double duty. The arrangement is to have effect from the 1st April 1900.

The financial condition of the State has not yet improved. It has, on the contrary, become worse owing to the heavy demand on the empty treasury during this year of famine.

The State paid off the fourth and last instalment of the succession *nazarana* during the year.

The Raja's intention of establishing two Subordinate Judges' Courts was mentioned in last year's report. This reform has now been accomplished, and has proved a boon to the people who had formerly to come some distance to Sailana to prosecute their suits.

Sitamau.—His Highness Raja Bahadur Singhji died on the 7th of April 1899, and he was succeeded by his brother Sadul Singhji, the Thakur of Chiklia. Pandit Balwant Rao Trimbak conducted the administration of the State for the period between the death of Raja Bahadur Singhji and recognition by the Government of India of the succession of Sadul Singhji to the Sitamau *gadi*.

On the 12th July 1899, Major W. H. M. Stewart went to Sitamau, and, under the orders of the Government of India, installed on the 13th July 1899, in a public darbar, Thakur Sadul Singhji, of Chiklia, as Raja of Sitamau.

His Highness acts in all matters with the advice of his Kamdar.

Owing to the bad year and inability to realise more than a third of the revenue, the State has been unable to pay anything towards the debt left by the late Raja.

Piploda.—The management of this estate is ably conducted by Thakur Kesri Singhji.

One of the Thakur's sisters was married to the grandson of His Highness the late Maharaja of Jodhpur.

The foundation stone of a small masonry bund was, at the Thakur's request, laid by the Political Agent on March the 3rd. The tank was named the Victoria Tank. The excavation has given employment to relief workers.

The long-pending dispute between the Thakur and his Jagirdar, the Thakur of Sirsi, for payment of arrears of Phalla cess has been settled.

The question of some provision for the Thakur's brothers was referred by the Thakur to the Political Agent for his advice. The Thakur's proposals seemed to be quite satisfactory, and, when at Piploda, the Political Agent took an opportunity of advising the Thakur's brothers to accept the Thakur's proposals. Three of his brothers accepted the Jagirs offered to them, but one stood out.

Lalgarh.—Diwan Hari Singh, of Lalgarh, continues to administer the estate to the satisfaction of the Political Agent, with the advice of his mother, the Thakurani, and his Kamdar.

Narwar.—Thakur Rughnath Singhji, of Narwar, died on the 28th April, and, having left no issue, the estate has devolved upon his brother, Thakur Man Singh.

The Gwalior, Indore, and Dewas Darbars were asked if they had any objection to this succession. Indore and Dewas have none, but the Gwalior Darbar have raised the question of the guarantee of the three villages held by the Thakur.

Bichrod.—Thakur Ratn Singhji died in July 1899. He nominated Dule Singh, his adopted son, as his heir and successor. This succession had been recommended by the Political Agent for sanction, but Dule Singh also died before the sanction of his succession arrived. The succession is therefore under consideration.

Uparwara.—Thakur Lachhman Singh, of Uparwara, died on the 23rd of February 1900, and the succession of his grandson, Bhairon Singh, has been recognised by the Government of India.

III.—TRADE.

Owing to the failure of crops in Malwa, there has been an immense trade in grain. Large quantities have been imported from the North-Western Provinces.

Opium was sown in places where wells could supply sufficient water for irrigation.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

The Political Agent tried seven cases in his Court—*vide* Statement B.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRACY, NIMACH.

Civil.—There were three appeals to the Political Agent, in which the decrees of the Lower Court were upheld.

Criminal.—Ten appeals were presented before the Political Agent. In eight cases sentences of the Lower Court were confirmed, and in two reversed.

No sessions trial was held by the Political Agent during the year.

V.—POLICE.

Police arrangements continue to work well in the Jaora, Ratlam, and Sailana States. A great deal of extra work was thrown upon the police on account of famine.

VI.—DAKAITI.

The following cases have been reported :—

	Grain riots.	Dakaitis.
Gwalior	18	16
Indore	23	27
Jaora	5	12
Ratlam	4	14
Sailana	1	10
Sitamau . . . . .	...	5
Piploda . . . . .	...	...

A case of mail robbery occurred near Begun in the Indore State under the Malwa Agency.

The question of providing the Thagi and Dakaiti Department Sub-Agency with quarters at Nimach is still under consideration.

VII.—EDUCATION.

The Jaora, Ratlam, and Ujjain High Schools continue to shew progress and satisfactory results.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Many works have been opened throughout the Agency as relief measures. Some of the more important works are :—

- (1) The Mandsaur-Sitamau road.
- (2) The Nimach-Manasa road.
- (3) The continuation of Piploda-Bhanpura road towards the border of Jhalawar.

IRRIGATION.

The excavation of tanks and the construction of dams have been the principal means of providing relief to the famine-stricken classes. In some cases the work will give remunerative results, and it is hoped that a greater storage of water has been ensured. Wells have been deepened and repaired, while new wells have been sunk.

IX.—BOUNDARY.

No Boundary Settlement Officer was appointed during the year.

X.—MEDICAL.

The question of the Agency Surgeon for the Malwa Agency is still under consideration by the Government of India.

The hospitals at Jaora and Ratlam and the dispensaries at Sailana and Sitamau are well equipped with medicines and surgical instruments, and are well looked after by the Medical Officer in charge.

The Zanana Hospital at Sitamau is open, but a female doctor has not yet been appointed, His Highness the Raja being anxious to secure, if possible, the services of a Hindu lady.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

All fairs have been stopped throughout the Agency owing to famine.
The following returns are appended :—

- A.—Civil Justice.
- B.—Criminal Justice.
- F.A.—Provincial General.

W. M. CUBITT,
Political Agent in Malwa.

Statement showing the number of persons in the Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana, and Sitaman States and Piploda Thukrat on relief works and on gratuitous relief on the last day of each month from October 1899 to March 1900.

	ON THE LAST DAY OF						TOTAL.
	October 1899.	November 1899.	December 1899.	January 1900.	February 1900.	March 1900.	
On relief	2,000	6,357	10,359	6,866	10,738	25,159	60,979
On gratuitous relief . . . .	...	679	1,214	1,277	4,023	5,602	12,795

W. M. CUBITT,
Political Agent in Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—GENERAL.

Captain A. F. Pinhey held charge of the Agency throughout the year. Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir was in medical charge during the same period. From 1st April to 24th November Lieutenant-Colonel Weir was Officiating Administrative Medical Officer in Central India in addition to his other duties.

2. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall was below the average. The table in Appendix I shows the rainfall for the year at all places where there are rain-gauges in Baghelkhand, together with the normal falls at those places. At Sutna 28 inches, at Rewa 26 inches, and at Nagod 31 inches were recorded, the average for these places being 45, 52, and 47 inches respectively. There was a long break from the end of August to the middle of September, when it rained for two or three days in all parts of the Agency except in Maihar, Dhanwahi, Unchahera, Ramnagar and Bardi. In these districts, therefore, the crops nearly all dried up and scarcity became imminent before the end of October.

The Political Agent made a tour through the worst affected districts between the 3rd and 15th October, and decided that it was necessary to apply for the services of two Famine Assistants in order to ensure the submission of accurate information and to prevent emigration into the surrounding British Districts. The Political Agent's application was sanctioned, and Lieutenant Adams and Lieutenant Knollys arrived in November and commenced work by the 15th of that month.

A heavy fall of rain in January saved the *rabi* crops in those parts of the Agency which had not until then been affected with scarcity and improved the prospects in Sohagpur and Bardi. No crops, however, had been sown in Maihar, Unchahera, Dhanwahi and Ramnagar, and these districts will remain seriously affected until the next rainy season. There were 16,848 persons on relief works, and 363 receiving gratuitous relief on 31st March.

3. *Public Health.*—There was no epidemic disease of any sort in the Agency in the course of the year, and the public health has been good throughout. A few sporadic cases of cholera occurred at Sutna in February and March, but the disease was soon stamped out. Precautions against plague as noticed in the last year's report continued to be taken.

4. *Movement of Officers.*—Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, visited Sutna from 15th to 18th January, and was met by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, the Rais of Sohawal, the Raja of Kothi and the Ubaridars and the Diwan of Nagod.

The Political Agent remained constantly on tour, and, besides paying occasional visits to Rewa and Nagod, he marched through Maihar, Kothi, Jaso, portions of Baraundha and the Chaube Jagirs, and the Northern Tahsils of Rewa during his cold weather tour. The usual statement is appended showing the number of days spent on tour.

II.—POLITICAL.

5. *Rewa.*—The administration continues to be conducted satisfactorily on the lines developed during the Superintendency. His Highness the Maharaja takes a keen interest in his work, and he is ably assisted by his Secretary, Lal Janardan Singh. The prevailing scarcity will not affect the revenue collections to any great extent, as the famine area is confined to a portion of the State where there are few Darbar villages.

His Highness the Maharaja visited Ratlam three times during the year.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner paid a visit of twenty days' duration to Rewa in April 1899, and enjoyed good sport in the Rewa jungles.

The Umaria Colliery was finally taken over by the Rewa State from the Central Provinces Government on the 1st January. His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited Umaria on the occasion.

In his Annual Administration Report for the year the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja states—"The news of the relief of Ladysmith following closely on the relief of Kimberley and surrender of Cronje was received by His Highness on 3rd March with the greatest joy. Congratulatory telegrams to Government and Lord Roberts were despatched, and the event was celebrated by a royal salute of 101 guns and a public holiday."

6. *Nagod*.—The Raja did not return to his State from Benares during the year, although it seemed likely at one time that he was on the point of doing so. Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal continues to conduct the administration in the most satisfactory manner. The Unchahera and Dhanwahi Tahsils are seriously affected with scarcity, and there were 3,438 persons on relief works and in poor-houses on the 31st March out of a total population of 84,000.

It was hoped that all old debts would have been finally paid off during the year, but, owing to the famine, it has been found necessary to borrow a sum of Rs 60,000 to meet expenses connected with relief works and seed grain advances up to June 1900. At the same time, settlement operations have ceased for the present.

A new Assistant Diwan, Parmanand, late Revenue Inspector in the Jabalpur district, was appointed during the year, and he has been doing excellent work as Superintendent of Famine Operations.

7. *Maihar*.—The Raja was slow at first to see the necessity of drawing up a programme of famine works and to commence operations within his State, which is seriously affected. Before the close of the year, however, he had begun to take the Famine Assistant, Lieutenant Knollys, more into his confidence, and the work was progressing satisfactorily.

8. *Sohawal*.—The Raja of Sohawal, Sher Jang Bahadur Singh, died on 22nd November at the age of 46, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, aged 22. As the title of Raja was a personal distinction, the present Chief has the title of Rais.

9. *Josc*.—The Jagirdar of Jaso voluntarily resigned his powers and retired into private life on 10th January, and the estate is now managed by a Kamdar under the direct orders of the Political Agent.

III.—TRADE.

10. There has been a good export trade in *til*, *hara* and *ghi*; but owing to insufficient rainfall, the outturn and export of linseed has been much below the average.

Trade in bamboos and lac has fallen off to a considerable extent.

IV.—REVENUE AND FINANCES.

11. *Rewa*.—There was an opening balance of Rs 8,77,331-2-2½, and the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs 17,15,289-7-¼ as against an estimate of Rs 23,57,300. The total expenditure was Rs 18,71,403-10-5 against an estimate of Rs 20,61,246, and the year closed with a balance of Rs 7,21,016 14-9½. The falling off in the receipts, as compared with the estimates, is only a matter of accounts, as the amount due to the Darbar from April to December for the Umaria Colliery has not been received from Government, and could not therefore be included in the accounts.

12. *Nagod*.—See Appendix III.

Old and new debts to the extent of Rs 5,251-13 were paid off. The loan taken from the Gwalior Darbar during the famine of 1896-97 was finally paid during the year, and a sum of Rs 35,352-9-10 was spent on account of the famine.

V.—JUDICIAL.

13. Eight persons concerned in seven cases were tried in the Agency Courts, the details of which will be found in Appendix B.

14. *Rewa*.—Statements received from the Darbar show that 1,686 criminal cases involving 3,010 persons were tried during the year, and 3,655 original cases and 328 appeals were disposed of by Civil Courts out of 4,086 original cases and 345 appeals. Out of 8,101 revenue cases 6,489 have been disposed of.

The Rewa Jail has been frequently visited and found in the most satisfactory condition. The health of the prisoners has been excellent: there were only four deaths as against 17 for the last year and 75 for the year before last.

15. *Nagod*.—A statement of cases disposed of is attached (Appendix IV). The jail is well managed and is in good order.

VI.—DAKAITI AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES.

16. No dakaiti cases occurred in the States under this Agency during the year.

17. *Rewa*.—Suppression of female infanticide. Out of 52 male and 58 female children born during the year in proclaimed villages, 38 boys and 36 girls were alive on the 31st March. The Department was placed under the Superintendent of Police in June 1899.

VII.—EDUCATION.

18. Statements for Rewa and Nagod will be found in Appendices V and VI.

19. *Nagod*.—The special Sardar class started last year has turned out a great success, and there are 21 boys now being trained both mentally and physically.

20. *Jaso*.—The son of the Jagirdar, aged 8 years, was entered as a student at the Daly College at Indore on the 10th March.

VIII.—POLICE.

21. Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Assistant Superintendent, Central India Agency Police, visited Sutna on 19th October and inspected the Agency Police force, which has now been amalgamated with the Central India Police.

The Sub-Inspector, Yakub Ali, has worked well throughout the year.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

22. *Rewa*.—The construction of the light railway between Sutna and Rewa has not yet been commenced, but it was decided to have a proper survey made during the year, and Mr. Phillimore, an Engineer of the East Indian Railway, was specially deputed for the work from July to October. The revised estimates amount to ₹7,61,810, which include two large bridges, and the work can now be undertaken at any time when sufficient funds are forthcoming.

X.—BOUNDARIES.

23. Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, Boundary Settlement Officer, completed his boundary settlement work and left the Agency on the 18th June. He settled in all 9 cases (including 2 in 1898-99): of these 7 were appealed against, of which three cases were returned by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to the Political Agent for revision. These latter cases were enquired into afresh and decided during the course of the year.

A case between Kilora of Baraundha and Digri of Kothi was also settled by the Political Agent.

XI.—MEDICAL.

24. A new dispensary for the treatment of out-door patients was opened on the 1st July at Unchahera in the Nagod State, and the Agency Surgeon reports that the work there has progressed very satisfactorily.

25. The plague inspection arrangements at Sutna Railway Station have been carried on efficiently throughout the year.

26. Vaccination has not yet been introduced into Maihar.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.—INTERSTATAL JURISDICTION.

27. No difficulty has been experienced in this Agency in regard to the observation of the rules for the extradition of criminals between States in Central India.

The Jagirdar of Bhaisaunda raised certain objections to the extradition of certain Kanjars to the Kothi State, but the objections were overruled by the Agency, and the accused were made over to Kothi.

Nagod and Paldeo each extradited one person to Jaso and Kothi respectively, and Bhaisaunda sent three to Kothi.

One person was received by Baraundha from Panna in the Bundelkhand Agency.

SUTNA, E. I. R.;
The 30th April 1900. }

R. B. BERKELEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—GENERAL.

1. Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill held charge of the Agency from the 1st to the 5th of April 1899, from which date up to the 31st of March 1900 Captain C. H. Pritchard continued to be in charge.

2. Charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's office was held by the following officers and for the dates mentioned:—

Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill from 1st April 1899 to 25th June 1899.

Lieutenant D. A'C. Brownlow from 26th June 1899 to 17th January 1900.

Major J. P. W. Spankie from 18th January 1900 to 31st March 1900.

3. During the year under report the rainfall amounted to 42·82 inches or 5·98 inches below the average of 48·8 inches.

The general features of the rainfall may be said to have been excessive rain during June and a deficiency, though not of any moment, during July and a marked deficiency in August. This marked deficiency in August and the continuance of the drought far into September reduced the outturn of the *kharif* in most of the States very considerably, and especially in respect to the *kodon* and rice crops, which have been, generally speaking, a failure throughout the Agency, but the *til* crop has been a record one over an equally wide area, so much so that cultivators have been able to pay their revenue from the *til* produce alone. The high rates at which all kinds of food-grains have been selling has naturally resulted in much profit to the cultivator, and has to a large extent counteracted the effect of a less than normal *kharif* outturn.

The *kharif* harvest has been at least a 10-anna, and on the average a 12-anna, one in all States and *jagirs*, except in the Datia State and in the western portion of the Orchha State and in the Gulganj Tahsil of the Bijawar State, and in the Malaira, Bakhshwaha, Raipura, and Shahnagar parganas of the Panna State and in Ganjpathar pargana of the Ajaigarh State, in which areas the outturn has averaged 5 to 8 annas.

4. Owing to the long break in the rains in August and the deficiency not being adequately made up by the rainfall in September, the area sown for the *rabi* in 1899-1900 was under the normal. The outturn of the *rabi* has been slightly under the normal over the whole Agency. In parts of Panna, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, and Datia the outturn has been considerably deficient.

In January 1900, there was rain in all parts of the Agency, which much improved the agricultural situation.

5. It is satisfactory to note that Bundelkhand has escaped famine during the year 1899-1900. The agricultural situation can perhaps be suitably described by "slight scarcity" in parts. Prices of food-grains have been high over the whole Agency, and this has caused slight distress in parts to the poorer cultivators and to the labouring population.

Test relief works have been opened in parts of the Orchha and Datia States and in the Gulganj Tahsil of the Bijawar State and in the Rajpura and Shahnagar Tahsils of the Panna State and in the Ganjpathar Tahsil of the Ajaigarh State.

The lucid and easily workable instructions drawn up by Captain Ewbank, R.E., in respect to the rate of wages, the organization of labour, and the management of relief works in Native States in Bundelkhand have been followed by all States in which test relief works have been opened.

Every endeavour has been made, by means of piece work and payment of wages in grain instead of cash, to ensure that these works shall be effective tests of the extent of distress and to prevent the Darbars being loaded with the maintenance of a population which is not really in need of relief.

The *mohwa* harvest, from which complete protection from distress was confidently expected, has unfortunately failed. The average outturn throughout the Agency is not expected to be more than 4 to 6 annas. The pressure and distress caused by the high prices of food-grains will naturally be considerably accentuated, and it is probable that the numbers seeking relief on the test relief works will considerably increase when the *mohwa* harvest, such as it is, has been eaten.

6. The Political Agent was on tour for 165 days in the year, and visited the States of Datia, Samthar, Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Baoni, and Sarila, and the *jagirs* of Jigni, Beri, Garrauli, Dhurwai, Bijna, Banka Pahari, Tori Fathpur, Bihat, and Gaurihar.

During the cold weather tour flying visits were made from the headquarters camp, and in this way the Political Agent was able to himself see and judge of the agricultural situation in out-of-the-way parts of the Agency lying distant from the usual round. During the month of April 1900, the Datia State has again been visited, and the tour extended through the length of the State to Seonrha and back. The Orchha State was also visited, and a diagonal tour from south-west to north-east was made across it during the same month.

7. During the year under report Captain W. Ewbank, R.E., sent in his report on famine relief projects in States in the Agency.

Extracts from the report, together with plans, have been supplied to the States concerned. The instructions and plans have been so drawn up, and the sites and alignments of the *bandhs* so marked by pillars or stones, that the Darbars should find it easy to understand the plans and estimates and to carry out the works at any time. The report also embodies a most useful "Bundelkhand Famine Code," which has received the approval of Government. The Famine Code is now under translation.

II.—POLITICAL REVIEW.

8. *Orchha*.—The Vakil of the State, Mir Didar Husain, was granted the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction by the Government of India.

9. The Orchha Darbar will, it is hoped, now consent to adopt the Government currency in lieu of the much depreciated Gajashahi currency.

In accordance with instructions received through the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India from the Government of India, the Political Agent during his recent visit to Tikamgarh explained the disadvantages of retaining the Gajashahi currency and the measures proposed for carrying out its conversion into Kaldar currency fully to His Highness the Maharaja. The Darbar and His Highness the Maharaja have both been since officially addressed in the matter by the Political Agent, and it has been arranged that in fifteen days' time a reply shall be sent to the Political Agent, and that the Diwan of the State shall attend at Nowgong to further discuss and arrange the necessary measures to secure the conversion of the Gajashahi currency to Kaldar currency.

10. *Datia*.—In December 1899 the Political Agent discussed with His Highness the Maharaja and the Diwan measures for the conversion of the several currencies (*viz.*, Rajashahi, Balashahi, Nanashahi and Gajashahi) in the Datia State into Kaldar currency.

His Highness the Maharaja accepted the measures proposed by the Political Agent.

Definite information as to the progress of these measures has not yet been received from the Darbar. It is hoped that by April 1901 the conversion of these depreciated currencies into Kaldar currency will be an accomplished fact.

11. The differences between the Datia Darbar and the Barauni Thakurs have not caused any trouble during the year under report.

Several of the long-standing disputes between the Thakurs themselves have been submitted to Panchayat for settlement, and it is hoped that by this means the many disputes between different factions of the Thakurs may, in course of time, be satisfactorily settled.

12. *Samthar*.—His Highness the Maharaja Birsingh Deo Bahadur, of Samthar, was married to a cousin of Gopal Singh, a Jagirdar in the Gwalior State, on the 20th January 1900.

13. *Panna*.—In May 1899 the Chief's sister was married to the Jagirdar of Beri.

14. In November the Chief proceeded on a pilgrimage to Benares and Muttra.

15. During last cold weather and recently during April 1900, His Highness the Maharaja Madho Singh has himself personally toured through the affected portions of his State and given his personal attention to the opening of test relief works.

16. The improvement in the dress and discipline of the police force throughout the State is noticeable, and it is hoped that this outward sign of efficiency will be resolutely maintained.

17. *Charkhari*.—The Vakil of the State, Munshi Kashi Prasad, was granted the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

18. In November 1899 Ali Muhammad, a pensioned Risaldar of British Native Cavalry, in the employ of the State, was murdered in the most barefaced way just outside his house in Charkhari town. The case has given rise to some comment, and Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh, Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in Bundelkhand, was deputed to assist the State police in the investigation. It is hoped that the police have secured the real murderer, but the accused has yet to go before a Court for trial.

19. *Chhatarpur*.—Rai Bahadur Lala Bansidhar, Diwan of the State, died at Agra on the 15th of January 1900.

Lala Gurbakhsh Ray, who has acted as Diwan during Lala Bansidhar's absence on sick leave, was recommended for appointment as Diwan, and this recommendation has received the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

20. His Highness the Maharaja Vishwanath Singh has shewn during the year under report a very laudable energy in the restoration of the ruined palaces at Mau of Raja Chhatrasal.

A good deal of work has been done in excavating portions of the buildings which had become covered with earth, and in the repair and preservation of the buildings.

The palaces now present a far more imposing appearance. It is hoped that His Highness will in a year or two be able to give effect to his intention of restoring the old palaces to something of their former appearance, and of making them habitable, and thereby securing to future generations these admirable mementoes of the founder of the Bundela dynasties.

21. *Ajaigarh*.—On the 22nd December 1899 a son was born to the Chief's second son, Jaypal Singh.

22. *Bijawar*.—His Highness the Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh died at Bijawar on the 15th of September 1899.

Sanction of the Government of India to the succession of Raja Bahadur Sawant Singh, the adopted son of the late Maharaja, to the Bijawar Chiefship has not yet been received.

23. The State continued under the supervision of the Political Agent during the whole year.

24. The Government of India was pleased to grant the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction to Munshi Bhawani Prasad, Diwan of the State.

25. Naib Diwan Hoti Lal resigned his post in February 1900.

26. The post of Naib Diwan has been abolished as too expensive and unnecessary, and a post of Revenue Inspector has been created instead,

Suitable Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have been appointed to each Tahsil. Patwari Circles have been constituted and Patwaris appointed. The system of Sadr, Tahsil, and Patwari's accounts has been completely re-organized and a capable accountant appointed for the general supervision and check of all State accounts. Patwaris' village papers have been introduced in concise and easily workable forms.

A pensioned Sub-Inspector of the North-Western Provinces police has been appointed Inspector of the State police, and the administration and discipline of the police force and work in the State is undergoing complete re-organization.

27. *Baoni*.—The State continued under the administration of the Agency during the year under report.

28. On the 24th December 1899 a daughter was born to His Highness the Nawab.

29. In order to secure that the Nawab shall obtain knowledge and experience of the administration of the State, the Superintendent was directed to place cases connected with each department of the State administration before the Nawab and to take his opinion on the same. A monthly list of cases referred to the Nawab is submitted to the Political Agent. It is hoped that by this means the Nawab may learn administrative work and render himself capable of undertaking the management of his State, when the heavy debts owed by the State have been liquidated.

30. The same system of accounts for Sadr and Tahsil and Patwaris, as in Bijawar, has been introduced in the Baoni State during the year under report.

The redistribution and re-organization of the Tahsil and Patwari staff is in progress.

31. Munshi Sharfu-d-din, Revenue Officer of the State, retired on pension, owing to old age, in March 1900. The post of Revenue Officer has been abolished as too expensive and unnecessary.

The Superintendent and the Revenue Peshkar can easily carry on the work done by the Revenue Officer.

32. *Sarila*.—The State continued under the management of the Agency during the year under report.

33. A re-organization of the system of accounts and of the Patwari establishment and Patwari papers has been carried out on the same lines as in Bijawar.

HASHTBHAYA JAGIRS.

34. *Bijna*.—The Political Agent visited Bijna in October 1899. The financial condition of the *jagir* would not appear to be satisfactory, and the administrative machinery of the *jagir* is weak and ineffective.

35. The Political Agent visited Banka-Pahari and Tori-Fathpur in October 1899.

36. The Hashtbhaya *jagirs* require more regular visiting and looking after by the Political Agent, if their administrative system is to be improved up to the standard which exists in other Native States and *jagirs* at the present day.

37. *Dhurwai*.—The *jagir* continues under the management of the Agency.

38. Suitable allowances were fixed for the Jagirdar and his co-sharers.

39. The system of accounts and Patwari papers adopted during the year for other States under Agency management has been introduced in the *Dhurwai jagir*. Patwari circles have been constituted and Patwaris appointed.

A small police force has been organized.

40. There has been no trouble of any sort between the Jagirdar and sharers during the year under report.

41. *Jigni*.—*Garrauli*.

The system referred to in connection with the Baoni State has been introduced in order to secure that the minor Jagirdar shall learn the work of administration of the *jagir*.

42. The system of accounts adopted during the year for other States under management has been introduced in the *jagir*.

43. *Beri*.—In May 1899 the Jagirdar was married to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja Madho Singh, of Panna.

III.—TRADE.

44. No trade statistics are received in the Agency.

45. The attention which the question of the construction of light feeder railway lines in the Agency has received during the year is noted under the head "Public Works."

46. In October 1899 it was found that the States of Orchha and Datia had issued orders very much to this effect—"Grain sufficient for the food of the population and for the sowing of the fields is to be retained, and any excess over this may be exported."

This meant, in practice, that the export of food-grains was prohibited.

The selfishness of this policy and the serious calamity which would befall these States were British districts to enforce similar retaliatory measures, and the consequent need for complete reciprocity, were pointed out to these States.

All the States in the Agency reported that orders had been issued that no restrictions of any sort should be placed on the export of grain.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

47. *Vide* Appendices A, B, P.

48. The rules regarding reciprocity in interstatal extradition of criminals have worked satisfactorily.

49. *Sanorias or Chandrabedis*.—There are Chandrabedis in Orchha, Datia, and Alampur.

Captain Colvin, when Political Agent in Bundelkhand in 1898, drew up rules to secure the surveillance of Chandrabedis in these States. Quarterly returns are submitted by these States showing the Chandrabedis present and absent. No Chandrabedis are allowed to leave the State without a pass. These rules have been found to work satisfactorily in securing a more thorough surveillance over the doings and whereabouts of these professional thieves.

V.—POLICE.

50. In connection with the incorporation of the Nowgong Agency and Cantonment police in a general force for Central India, the re-organization of the strength of the Nowgong force and the re-distribution of police outposts have received attention during the year under report.

The question has arisen whether the Agency fund, under the existing proposals, is not asked to contribute more than its fair share towards the Central India Agency Police Fund. This question requires settlement.

VI.—DAKAITI.

51. The number of dakaitis reported during the year was 12 against 5 committed during the last year.

They are divided as shown below :—

(1) Orchha	.	.	.	.	3	(4) Panna	.	.	.	.	1
(2) Datia	.	.	.	.	4	(5) Charkhari	.	.	.	.	2
(3) Samthar	.	.	.	.	1	(6) Bijawar	.	.	.	.	1

52. *Orchha*.—

(1) Dakaiti was committed at Rawatpura on the 4th May 1899.

- (2) Dakaiti was committed at Jura Buzurg on the 15th November 1899.
- (3) Dakaiti was committed on the boundary of Mauza Barorakhel on the 23rd November 1899.

Eighteen persons were concerned in these three dakaitis, of whom 6 have been arrested and 12 are at large. The (1) Rawatpura dakaiti was worked out by the Darbar police; the other two dakaitis have not as yet been worked out. One Bihari was convicted and sentenced by the Darbar Courts to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years for the Rawatpura dakaiti. All the three dakaitis were apparently committed by local *badmashes*.

53. Datia—

- (1) Dakaiti was committed at Mauza Basai on the 26th August 1899.
- (2) Dakaiti was committed at Mauza Rajapur *alias* Bonda-ka-kua on the 9th of November 1899.
- (3) Dakaiti was committed at Dongarpur on the 16th of November 1899.
- (4) Dakaiti was committed at Khiria on the 3rd February 1900.

There were 68 to 74 persons concerned in these four dakaitis.

Not one of these dakaitis has been worked out as yet.

It was suggested to the Darbar that the State should apply for the services of the Inspector, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, but the Darbar seemed to be jealous of outside assistance, and protested that the State police could work out the cases.

54. *Samthar*.—The dakaiti committed at Bhajaund on the 14th June 1899 remains still unworked out. Ten or twelve dakaitis concerned in the case are at large.

55. *Panna*.—(1) One dakaiti was committed near the Malgana Chauki near the village of Sarwa on the 17th of May 1899. The Darbar police worked out the case. Seven persons were concerned in this dakaiti; of these one Madhava was arrested and was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years by the Political Agent. The remaining persons are still at large.

56. Charkhari—

- (1) Dakaiti was committed in the jungle in the neighbourhood of the Khakra and Rewai villages on the 30th April 1900.
- (2) Dakaiti was committed in the jungle in the neighbourhood of Lohpuri village.

Sixteen men were concerned in the first dakaiti, and 14 were arrested and were tried, but were all acquitted by the Darbar.

Six persons were concerned in the second dakaiti. All are at large. The complainant, who was severely wounded by the dakaitis, has lately died.

57. *Bijawar*.—A dakaiti was committed in the jungle in the neighbourhood of Mauza Nayagaon on the 19th August 1899. Eight dakaitis were concerned in this dakaiti, and are all at large. The dakaitis are Kanjars, and their names are known.

58. A case of poisoning was brought to notice by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. In this case Lala Chhote, accused No. 1, died in custody before judgment was delivered. The second accused, Mohan, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs500 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years. The third accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs100 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The offence was committed at Datia on the 5th of October 1897, but was not reported until June 1899.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

59. *Nowgong-Harpalpur Railway (tramway)*.—Nothing has been heard from the Indian Midland Railway about the construction of a light railway from Harpalpur to Nowgong.

The want is much felt.

60. *Damoh-Panna-Atarra Railway (tramway).*—During the year a report and an estimate were received from the Indian Midland Railway.

These were sent to the Chiefs of Panna and Ajaigarh. The Panna Darbar expressed its willingness to cede free of compensation all uncultivated and unculturable land required for railway purposes. The Darbar asks for compensation for cultivated land, and that all trees, etc., standing on the ceded land and any diamonds or minerals, which are found in the excavation necessary for the railway, shall be handed over to the Darbar.

61. In respect to the proposal to carry the railway line from Harpalpur to Nowgong through Chhatarpur to the Chhatarpur-Panna boundary, the Panna Darbar expresses its inability to incur the cost of extending the line from the Chhatarpur-Panna boundary to the proposed Damoh-Atarra Railway.

Similarly the Chhatarpur Darbar is disinclined to incur the cost of extension of the line from Nowgong to Chhatarpur to the Chhatarpur-Panna boundary.

62. No final reply has yet been received from the Ajaigarh Darbar in respect to the cession of land free of compensation for the portion of the Damoh-Atarra Railway which will lie in Ajaigarh territory.

63. *Orchha.*—His Highness the Maharaja takes a great personal interest in the construction of irrigation tanks.

The Orchha report as to Public Works in progress during the year has not reached the Agency for embodiment in this report. But the Political Agent from his own personal inspection is able to note as follows:—

Close to the town of Tikamgarh the completion of an excellent irrigation work of three tanks leading one into another has been in hand, and also the completion of a large tank close under Tikamgarh fort, which will form an ornamental lake as well as an irrigation work.

A duct some miles in length is under construction, and a large area of cultivated land will thereby be brought under irrigation from the Jatara tank, which holds a large supply of water.

64. *Roads and Communications.*—The attention of the Darbars has been particularly directed during the year under report to the advantages of improving communications, and especially to the construction of feeder roads for railways.

65. *Orchha*—

(i) Tikamgarh-Baori,
Hira Nagar-Digora,
Barwa Sagar (railway station) ;

(i) Not much work has apparently been done on this road during the year, but the improvement of the road is engaging the Darbar's attention and will be taken in hand on funds being available.

(ii) Tikamgarh-Supa Nala (to Mau railway station) : metal collected will be consolidated during the rains of 1900, and trees are being planted by the roadside.

(iii) Tikamgarh-Banpur-Lalitpur (railway station) : the Orchha Darbar has agreed to bear half the cost of constructing a masonry causeway across the bed of the Jamni river. Plans and estimates for the causeway have been prepared, and it is hoped that the work will be taken in hand.

66. *Datia.*—The construction of the roads mentioned below as first class roads is in progress—

(i) Datia to Baroni (8 miles).

(ii) Datia to Sonagir Sacred Hill (6 miles).

The Datia State is very badly off in the matter of communications. There is practically only one through communication in the south-west corner

of the State, the Datia-Gwalior road, which is an Imperial road, towards the cost of upkeep of which the Datia State pays nothing.

It is very desirable that the following roads should be commenced as second class roads, the metalling of them being taken in hand as funds permit:—

- (i) Datia-Indargarh-Seonhra : this road is much needed to link up the Indargarh and Seonhra tahsils with head-quarters, and as a means of communication through the length of the State.
- (ii) Seonhra-Nadigaon : this road is much needed to link up the Nadigaon tahsil with head-quarters.
- (iii) Datia-Bhandair } to improve the communications in the south-
- (iv) Datia-Unao } east portion of the State.

67. *Charkhari*—

- (i) Sanaura-Imlia road. Four culverts out of ten culverts required have been constructed during the year on the Sanaura-Imlia road (6 miles), and the road has been repaired.
- (ii) Chandla-Lauri-Mahoba road. The portion of the Chandla-Lauri-Mahoba road in Charkhari territory has been completed.

68. *Chhatarpur*—

- (i) Chandla-Lauri-Mahoba road. In Chhatarpur territory earthwork has been completed throughout on the Chandla-Lauri-Mahoba road, and the collection of metal is in progress—one bridge at mile 15 remains to be constructed.
- (ii) Ganj-Rainagar road. One causeway and seven culverts have been constructed during the year, and ordinary repairs have been done to earthwork.
- (iii) Bamitha-Rajnagar Road. The construction of this road has been commenced.

69. *Bijawar*—

- (i) Bijawar-Mahtgawan road. Some 8 miles of this road will be metalled during the year 1900.
- (ii) Bamnora-Nimtoria road (7 miles) : a fair-weather road has been made.
- (iii) Bamnora-Malaira road (7 miles) : the portion in Bijawar territory will be made into a fair-weather road during 1900.
- (iv) Forest roads—
 - (a) Bijawar to Bajna,
 - (b) Bajna to Shahgarh,
 - (c) Shahgarh to Dharampura,
 - (d) Dharampura to Bijawar,

} Will be constructed during 1900.

These roads will link up the Bajna and Shahgarh tahsils with head-quarters, and will open up a very rough tract of country, and, it is hoped, increase the revenue of the Bijawar Forest Department.

70. *Sarila*—

- (i) Sarila to Jalalpur road (4 miles).
- (ii) Sarila to Rath-Kalpi road (5 miles).

It is hoped that these fair-weather roads will be constructed during 1900.

71. *Tori-Fatehpur Dhurwai Bijna*—

- (i) Pandwaha-Tori Fatehpur-Dhurwai-Bijna road (12 miles) : it is hoped that this fair-weather road will be constructed during 1900. Part of the Dhurwai portion has already been constructed.

VIII.—BOUNDARY.

- 72. There has been no Boundary Officer during the year in this Agency.

The following cases await settlement by a Boundary Settlement Officer:—

1.	<u>Sujanpura</u> Orehha	<i>versus</i>	<u>Bangaon</u> Jhansi.
2.	<u>Kumarra</u> Orehha	<i>versus</i>	<u>Simraho</u> Jhansi.
3.	<u>Lachmanpura</u> Orehha	<i>versus</i>	<u>Nanora</u> Jhansi.
4.	<u>Chharawal</u> Hamirpur	<i>versus</i>	<u>Rehgaon</u> Charkhari.
5.	<u>Math Rampora</u> Orehha	<i>versus</i>	<u>Dongri</u> Jhansi.

Demarcation of an already settled boundary.

73. Lieutenant Bigg-Wither has been appointed Boundary Settlement Officer for Bundelkhand, and it is hoped that he will be able to take up the settlement of the above cases in the above order during the hot weather, 1900.

74.	<u>Birsingpore</u> Panna	<i>versus</i>	<u>Sabhapore</u> Sohawal.
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The Panna Darbar complained that in the month of March 1899 a new building had been erected near pillar No. 2 by Dasrath Bharbhujia of Sohawal, in contravention of the conditions laid down by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India in his order dated the 29th January 1883. The Political Agent in Baghelkhand with the Political Agent in Bundelkhand inspected the boundary, and a decision was arrived at that the building should be pulled down. It was ordered at the same time that a careful survey map of the line between pillar No. 1 and the foot of the *bandh* below pillar No. 6 should be made, and that in future both sides should be careful to erect no new building even on the site of an old building without the sanction of the Political Agent.

It is hoped that this latter order and the preparation of the map will preclude the possibility of disputes of this nature arising in future in respect to this boundary.

IX.—MEDICAL.

75. The office of Agency Surgeon was held during the year by the following officers and for the periods stated—

- (1) Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. O'Connor, I.M.S., from 1st April to 9th May 1899.
- (2) Captain A. E. Berry, I.M.S., from the 10th of May to 31st of July 1899.
- (3) Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. O'Connor, I.M.S., from the 1st of August to the 5th of November 1899.
- (4) Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, R.A.M.C., from the 6th of November to the 27th of November 1899.
- (5) Captain A. E. Berry, I.M.S., from the 28th of November 1899 to the 11th of March 1900.
- (6) Lieutenant A. H. O. Young, R.A.M.C., from the 12th of March to the 31st of March 1900.

76. The appointment of Captain C. M. Moore, I.M.S., as a whole-time Agency Surgeon was notified in the *Gazette of India*, vide Notification No. 293-G., dated the 16th of February 1900, but he has not yet taken up his duties in the Bundelkhand Agency.

The great need for the early appointment of a permanent Agency Surgeon is emphasized by the many changes above noted, in officers who have held charge of the appointment during the year under report.

The inspection of dispensaries of States by the Political Agent during the cold weather tour this year shows the great need there is for general control and supervision in medical work in the Agency by an Agency Surgeon and the great scope for valuable work which lies before that officer when he eventually takes charge of his appointment.

77. The average daily attendance of out-patients at the Charitable Dispensary was 39.50 against 42.52 last year.

The daily average number of in-patients was 24.60.

78. No cholera was reported from any State in the Agency.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

79. The sale of the house of the Principal of the Rajputana College to the American Mission was abandoned, and it has been decided that the house shall be purchased by Government as a residence for the Agency Surgeon.

Another plot of land of some 13½ acres in area in a more suitable site near the Dhauria Nala within the civil lines is to be leased to the Mission. The conditions of lease have been approved by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and all that now remains to complete the transfer of the land is the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General to the deed of lease which has been submitted for his approval.

The Rajkumar College building and boarding-houses have been purchased by Government. The College building will be adapted as an office for the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, and the boarding-houses will be used for the Office of the Inspector, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and for other Agency purposes.

Estimates for additions and alterations to the buildings have been submitted for sanction.

80. *States and Jagirs under Agency supervision or management.*—The officer responsible to the Political Agent for the administration of each State or *jagir* under Agency management has been required to submit a monthly diary to the Political Agent, in which he shows briefly the tour and inspection and other work in which he has been engaged each day during the month under report.

The Head of the Police and the Revenue Inspector in each State or *jagir* under Agency management has been required to submit to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand a similar monthly diary.

Each State or *jagir* under Agency management now submits to the Agency in the usual British district form monthly returns of criminal case-work disposed of by the Courts of the State or *jagir*.

Considerable trouble has been taken to secure a system and forms of accounts for States and *jagirs* under Agency management which shall be simple and easy of check.

The system and forms devised for Sadr, Tahsil, and Patwaris' accounts have been adopted in all States and *jagirs* under Agency management. An abstract statement is submitted monthly to the Agency, by means of which the Political Agent can exercise complete supervision and control over the Receipts and Expenditure of each State and *jagir* under Agency management.

When it is necessary to take any State or *jagir* under management, this system and forms of accounts can be applied at once, and in this way efficient and systematic account administration can be secured from the outset.

One uniform set of Patwaris' papers adapted from those in use in British India, but abridged and made as simple as possible, has been introduced in all States and *jagirs* under Agency management. The object of these measures has been to render the control of the Political Agent over the administration of States and *jagirs* under Agency management more effective and complete.

Work of Criminal Courts in Sanad States and Jagirs.

81. Sanad States, to the Chiefs of which a personal *sanad* of plenary criminal powers has been granted, now submit to the Agency a quarterly return of criminal cases in which the accused have been sentenced to transportation, or imprisonment for life.

Jagirs now submit to the Agency a quarterly return of criminal case work. This return has been found necessary in order to secure proper supervision over criminal case-work in *jagirs* as required by letter No. 2381-I., dated the 28th of May 1887, from the Government of India to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

C. H. PRITCHARD, Captain,

Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

The 27th April 1900.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the Central India Agency for the year 1899-1900.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

1. *Revenue*.—So far as it is at present known, the realisations for the year 1899-1900 are expected to amount to ₹14,500 in round figures, against the budget and revised estimates of ₹10,000 and ₹12,000 respectively.

The actuals for 1898-99 were ₹10,905.

2. *Expenditure*.—The table beneath affords information regarding the year's outlay as far as it is known at present. The supplementary accounts may affect the figures given below:—

	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Approximate Expenditure, 1899-1900.
	₹	₹	₹
Expenditure in India	2,84,000	2,85,000	2,83,500
„ in England	4,000	} 7,500	3,400
Loss by exchange	2,000		
TOTAL .	2,90,000	2,92,500	2,86,900

The expenditure in India is only approximate such as is known so far, and is compared with the revised estimate as under:—

	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Approximate Expenditure, 1899-1900.
	₹	₹
Civil buildings, works, and repairs	50,400	47,354
Communications	1,38,200	1,39,208
Establishment	86,600	89,465
Tools and Plant	9,100	6,370
		2,82,397
Suspense	700	1,132
Balance lapsed . . . . .	...	1,471
TOTAL .	2,85,000	2,85,000

The following outlay was, in addition, incurred on account of contributions :—

	R
From Native States	10,159
„ Local Funds	61,190
„ Civil Department	3,256

CIVIL BUILDINGS—MAJOR WORKS.

3. The works under this head completed or in progress during the year are classified beneath.

(i) *Administration.*

Additions and alterations to the Treasury Office buildings at Indore—

	R
Estimate	2,898
Actuals	2,642

(ii) *Jails.*

Central India Agency Jail at Indore :—

(a) The work of constructing three additional wards was started during the year and is in progress—

	R
Estimate	15,164
Expenditure during the year	6,023

(b) Two blocks of new quarters constructed for Jail Barkandazes during 1899-1900—

	R
Estimate	9,824
Actuals	10,041

CIVIL BUILDINGS—MINOR WORKS.

(i) *Administration.*

4. Deepening of wells attached to the administrative buildings at Indore—

	R
Estimate	938
Expenditure	163

(ii) *Political Agencies.*

Providing stone shelves, new doors, sun-shades, latrine, etc., for the English and vernacular offices of the Political Agent in Malwa at Nimach—

	R
Estimate	551
Actuals	510

(iii) *Jails.*

(a) *Nowgong Jail.*—Roofing of the verandah commenced in 1898-99 and completed during the year—

	R
Estimate	1,791
Actuals	1,993

(b) *Central India Agency Jail at Indore :—*

(1) Additions and alterations in the old Barkandaz quarters and the guard-room attached to the Jail—

	R
Estimate	835
Actuals	849

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

REPAIRS—IMPERIAL.

7. All the roads and buildings in Central India in charge of this Department were kept in good order during the year 1899-1900.

LOCAL FUNDS.

8. The important works carried out during the year from these contributions are detailed below :—

(i) *Opium cess collections.*

(a) *Jhabua-Meghnagar Road.*—A revised estimate for this work was sanctioned during the year for R72,625 (inclusive of R13,401 for share of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges).

The expenditure on the road from opium cess collections was R16,745 during the year, and R23,783 has, in addition, been expended from Abkari collections.

The total outlay up to 31st March 1900 amounted to R40,528. The work is in progress.

(b) *Mandsaur-Sitamai road.*—Is estimated to cost R20,204 (exclusive of R4,950 for share of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges). A sum of R552 only was expended during the year on this work. It is in progress.

(c) *Kulhar-Pathari Road.*—This work, which has been in progress since 1897-98, was completed during 1899-1900.

	R
Estimate exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant at 24½ per cent.	21,872
Actuals	24,185

(d) Deepening the well in the opium godown at Indore—

	R
Estimate	599
Actuals	205

(ii) *Abkari Collections.*

(a) *Jhabua-Meghnagar Road.*—An outlay of R783 was incurred from this fund on the original alignment. A shorter route has since been adopted and a revised estimate sanctioned for R72,525. During the year R23,000 have been expended on this work from Abkari collections in addition to R16,745 from the opium cess collections.

(b) *Wells—*

(1) Six new wells have been sunk for the Residency Bazaar at Indore during 1899-1900 at a cost aggregating R406 against an estimate of R983 exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges.

(2) Some of the public wells in the Residency Bazaar have been deepened during the year—

	R
Estimate	1,994
Expenditure	700

(c) *Jail—Nimach.*—The work of converting the old meat market into a suitable jail was sanctioned during the year—

	R
Estimate exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges .	2,480
Actuals	2,428

The bill for this work having been received too late, no payment could be effected during the year.

(iii) *Charitable Hospital at Indore.*

(a) An estimate amounting to R22,375 has been sanctioned for constructing an Eye Hospital with two additional wards for the Indore Charitable Hospital, debitable to private subscriptions and to an allotment of R9,000 from the Abkari collections, mentioned in the last year's report.

The Government of India have waived the usual charge for Establishment and Tools and Plant for this contributational work as a special case.

(b) An estimate for sinking a new well for the proposed Eye Hospital at Indore was sanctioned during the year, and Rs597 were expended against the estimate of Rs2,715. The work is in progress.

(iv) *Dhar contributions.*

A well was deepened in the compound of the Dhar Kothi at a cost of Rs333 against an estimate of Rs617.

(v) *Toll Collections.*

The operations of the year were limited to the ordinary charge for establishment and maintenance of Khalghat Ferry at the Narbada River and for annual repairs to Khalghat-Dharampuri Road.

(vi) *Repairs.*

All buildings and roads of the Local Funds have been kept in good order to the extent permitted by the available funds.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9. The following changes took place in the Engineering establishment of Central India, Public Works Department, during 1899-1900.

Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, was transferred on promotion to Bengal as Chief Engineer, and Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., has been appointed to officiate in his place.

Indore Division.—Mr. P. E. Raven, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, was granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of 8th April 1899. He returned to duty on the forenoon of 10th July 1899.

Mr. Shapurji, Sub-Engineer, provisionally relieved Mr. Raven and held charge of the Division until 20th April 1899, when Rai Bahadur Pandit Shamnath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from Rajputana, took over charge from Mr. Shapurji and officiated until the return of Mr. Raven.

Nagod Division.—Rai Sahib Ganga Ram, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, held charge of the Division up to 13th March 1900, when he was transferred to Rajputana for duty on famine relief works and posted to the Merwara Special Division.

Mr. G. L. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, was transferred from Rajputana to Nowgong to hold provisional charge of the Nagod Division, *vice* Rai Sahib Ganga Ram.

GENERAL.

10. The unimportant portions of the Kethora-Kurwai and Kuthar-Pathari roads (about 11 miles in all) in charge of the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, were made over for maintenance by the Gwalior State Public Works Department, under the same conditions as the Imperial Military and Civil Buildings at Guna and Gwalior are maintained by them at present. The arrangement was commendable in so far as the portions of the roads in question were easily accessible to the Gwalior State, whereas they lay far away from the Indore Public Works Division, of which they formed a part. The transfer obviates a large expenditure in travelling and other charges and also in time taken up in inspection and supervision.

The usual statements of roads in Central India are attached.

C. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.,*

*Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General, in the
P. W. Dept., Central India and Rajputana.*

CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

During the year under report 25,822½ chests of opium passed the scales in Malwa realising a pass duty of R1,29,11,250, against 27,498½ chests with a pass duty of R1,37,49,250 during 1898-99.

The decrease was attributable to:—

1st.—The limited stock in hand of old opium of past seasons.

2nd.—The very insignificant yield of this season's opium crop owing to the failure of the rains in Malwa.

2. On return from privilege leave, Mr. Hastings resumed his duties as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent for the purchase of Malwa opium for the Bengal Government. Three thousand nine hundred and three maunds of crude opium, the equivalent of 3,027 maunds of opium at 90° consistence, was purchased at a cost of R8,49,267, or R37,243 less than in the previous year. There was also a marked improvement in the quality of the drug purchased.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the purchase of crude opium has been discontinued, and Mr. Hastings has left Indore.

3. The total number of chests exported during the year was:—

<i>Imperial.</i>	
Chests	25,822½
Duty at R500 per chest	R1,29,11,250
<i>Provincial.</i>	
Chests	1,339
Duty at R700 per chest	R9,37,300
Chests	139 free of pass duty.

The figures for the previous year (1898-99) were:—

<i>Imperial.</i>	
Chests	27,498½
Duty at R500 per chest	R1,37,49,250
<i>Provincial.</i>	
Chests	1,304
Duty at R700 per chest	R9,12,800
Chests	132 free of pass duty.

II.—STOCKS AND OUTTURN.

The stock in hand is estimated at about 40,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1899-1900 at about 5,000 chests.

III.—RETURNS.

The annexed statements I to IV contain information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL.

I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

During the year under report 1,423 suits were filed in British Courts in the Central India Agency against 2,390 in the previous year. Of these, 1,217 were Small Cause Court suits.

At the close of the year there were 119 suits pending against 297 in the previous year.

The value of the suits disposed of during the year 1899-1900 amounted to R1,04,308-0-7½ or R1,51,088-1-4½ less than the total value of the suits disposed of during the year 1898-99.

Decrees numbering 1,248 and valued at R1,76,131-12-5 were executed during the year under report against 2,161 decrees valued at R2,32,328-9-5 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits was 31·65 against 26·49 days in the year 1898-99.

The average time taken to dispose of Small Court suits was 20·58 against 19·11 days in the previous year.

The average cost of regular suits has decreased from R11-15-4 to R1-11-1 and of execution of decrees from R1-12-10 to R1-5-1.

The average cost of Small Cause Court suits has decreased from R5-15-3 in 1898-99 to R4-14-4 in the present year.

The average time taken during 1899-1900 in executing decrees is 11·4 days against 15·84 days in the previous year.

II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The total number of Criminal cases instituted during the year 1899-1900 was 2,300 against 2,800 cases instituted during the previous year. Of these, 775 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 921 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases has increased from 3·66 days in the previous year to 3·91 days in the year under report.

In all 2,301 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1899-1900, leaving 20 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

III.—JAILS.

Buildings.—The usual annual repairs to the buildings have been executed by the Public Works Department; they are all in good order. Two new blocks of Barkandazes' quarters have been constructed during the year.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—The conduct of the jail officials has been satisfactory.

Health of Prisoners.—The general health of prisoners has been good. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital as in-door patients was 954, of whom 5 died.

Food.—Food of good quality has been supplied.

Clothing.—Sufficient and suitable clothing has been supplied to the prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners.—With the exception of the life convicts and those sentenced to more than ten years' imprisonment, almost all the prisoners are sent out to work in gardens. On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been good, and they behaved fairly well.

Escapes.—No prisoner escaped during the year.

Manufactures.—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was R2,766-4-1. A commission of 10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the jail employés as usual.

Expenditure.—The entire expenditure during the year under all heads has not increased the Budget allotment.

State of Jail Garden.—No vegetables were obtained from the jail garden during the year in consequence of the scarcity of water.

There is no well in the garden.

General Observations.—The condition of the jail has been satisfactory throughout the year. The health of prisoners has been good and discipline has been well maintained.

IV.—REGISTRATION.

Three hundred and seventy documents were registered during the year, and the amount of fees recovered was R1,359-4 against R1,242 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

I.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

There are now in Central India four Colleges that prepare students for University Examinations. These are the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College at Indore, the Victoria College at Gwalior, and the Madhava College at Ujjain. The first two are affiliated to the University of Calcutta, and the others to the University of Allahabad.

2. It would be interesting to know the number of students attending these Colleges and their success in the University Examinations. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of them are natives of British districts.

3. Indore is a centre for the B. A. and F. A. Examinations of the University of Calcutta. This year, again, these examinations have been held under the supervision of the Principal of the Canadian Mission College.

II.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION.

4. The high schools in Central India (*i.e.*, the schools that teach up to the Entrance Standard) are:—Lashkar and Ujjain; four schools at Indore (the Residency School and the Canadian Mission School in Residency limits; and the Indore English Madrasa and Military School in the City); two schools at Mhow (the Zoroastrian School and the Canadian Mission School); Sehore; Jaora; Ratlam; Dhar; Dewas; Rewa; Sutna; Tikamgarh; Charkhari, Chhatarpur; Nowgong; Datia; Panna; and Barwani.

5. Some of these schools prepare for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, others for that of the University of Allahabad. Candidates for the Allahabad course appear at various centres in British India, as Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, and Ajmer; and of such candidates no record is available. This year the Entrance Examination for the Calcutta course at Indore centre was held under the supervision of the Principal of the Canadian Mission College.

III.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

6. The progress of Secondary Education in Central India may very fairly be gauged by the results of the Central India schools examinations, which are intended to test the second and third classes of high schools, *i.e.*, the two classes next to the highest or Entrance class. The results for the year are as under:—

	MIDDLE CLASS.		JUNIOR CLASS.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Lashkar	23	9	34	18
Ujjain	15	6	10	7
Ratlam	5	5	9	7
Jaora	3	1	3	2
Indore	7	5	10	8
Sehore	8	4	11	10
Mhow	9	6	14	10
Dhar	13	12	9	9
Dewas	6	3	8	8
Rewa	12	5	12	6
Sutna	6	5	5	2
Guna	1	1	2	0
Barwani	5	1	3	3
Sailana	1	1	...	...
Panna . . . . .	...	...	2	1
Shajapur . . . . .	...	...	3	2
Gohad . . . . .	...	...	2	0

	MIDDLE CLASS.		JUNIOR CLASS.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Nimach (City)	4	0	2	1
Nimach (Cantonment) . . . . .	...	...	6	5
Nimach (Mission)	4	4	4	0
Agar (State)	1	0	2	0
Agar (Agency) . . . . .	...	...	2	1
Mandsaur	1	1	4	3
Mungaoli . . . . .	...	...	4	0
Bhind	8	1	1	1
Bhilsa . . . . .	...	...	3	1
Jaora (Alapur) . . . . .	...	...	4	1
Tirla . . . . .	...	...	1	0

7. Scholarships are awarded according to the results of these examinations. These are contributed as under:—

	R
Gwalior Darbar	120
Indore „	120
Dhar „	120
Dewas „ (Junior Branch)	120
Dewas „ (Senior Branch)	96
Jaora „	96
Rewa „	60

A scholarship of ₹100 a year, which used to be given by the Ratlam Darbar, has been withdrawn for the year under report.

8. This year the silver medal for the junior class examination has been awarded to Dikshit Lakshman Raoji, of the Dhar High School.

IV.—DALY COLLEGE.

9. The students now attending the College are : the Rajas of Dhar, Dewas (Senior Branch), and Narsinghgarh; the Ranas of Barwani and Jobat; the Thakurs of Dotria, Bhatkheri, and Tori; and also Malhar Rao Puar, Yashwant Rao Puar, and Sitaram Puar, of Dhar; Dada Ramchandra Rao Ghatge, of Dewas; Shrimant Ganpat Rao Kibe, Bapu Ram Singh, of Narsinghgarh; Bapu Bharat Singh, of Barwani; and Bapu Girwar Singh, of Jaso.

10. During the year under report seven new boys have joined the College and the following six boys have left it: the Nawab of Jaora; the Rana of Ali Rajpur; the Thakur of Bagli; Bapu Ram Singh, of Kachhi Baroda; Sahibzada Khan Zaman Khan, of Jaora; and Kumar Jagannath Singh, of Rajgarh.

Pandit Sri Kishan was recommended to me by Mr. Gunion as being a most trustworthy and valuable assistant in the management of the College.

V.—RESIDENCY SCHOOL, INDORE.

11. The Residency School continues to be satisfactorily managed under the Headmaster, Mr. Shiv Baksh. The number now on the roll is 226, and the monthly fee receipts average ₹99-12. This year twelve candidates went up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, but the result is not yet known.

A. MACIVER CAMPBELL, *Captain,*
Officiating Principal, Daly College.

CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICE.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. *Extensions in Rajputana.*—The following experimental branch post offices proved to be self-supporting during the year and were made permanent, *viz.*, Surpura (Bikaner), Rol and Degana (Marwar) and Jonesganj (Ajmer). A new branch post office was also permanently established at Ghatwa (Marwar). Owing to the extension of the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway line to Udaipur, the branch office at Debari (the former terminus) was closed and a new office was opened at Udaipur railway station. The increase in postal business necessitated raising the following branch offices to the status of sub-offices, *viz.*, Narainpura and Barmer (Marwar), Sardarshahr (Bikaner), Dausa (Jaipur), and Jhalrapatan city (Jhalawar). On the other hand, the sub-office at Kuchaman Road was reduced to a branch office, and the branch office at Nawa was closed. The district post offices at Barakhera and Baghana (Ajmer-Merwara) having proved self-supporting during the year, arrangements were made to transfer them to Imperial services from the 1st April 1900, and, with the funds thereby released, to open new district post offices from the same date at Rajiawas and Saroth. An experimental branch office was opened at Bhakri (Marwar) on the 1st March 1900, and temporary post offices were opened during the same month at Lambia (Mewar) and Pipli (Merwara), to meet the convenience of the famine relief camps. Owing to the extension of the Bina-Guna Railway to Baran, a branch office was opened at Atru (Kota) and the temporary office at Parbati-Bridge (Tonk) closed.

2. *Extensions in Central India.*—The experimental offices at Raoti and Bangrod (Sailana), Rajpur (Barwani), Ohhapihera (Narsingarh), Bamina (Rutlam), and Hatpiplia (Bagli), were made permanent during the year. Initiative measures were taken towards opening new post offices, under State guarantee, at Nanpur and Bhabra (Ali Rajpur) and Ranapur (Jhabua).

The year's work in respect of new post offices may therefore be summarised as follows :—

PERMANENT POST OFFICES.

Newly opened	12
Deduct 2 closed	2
Net permanent increase	10

EXPERIMENTAL AND DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

Experimental existing at close of year	1
Projected for ensuing year	3
District post offices to be opened on 1st April 1900	2
TOTAL	6

3. *Appendix I—Post Offices and Letter-boxes.*—This appendix shows only the post offices and letter-boxes which were permanently established at the close of the year. There were net increases of 10 offices and 19 letter-boxes. In the preceding year, the increases were 9 offices and 21 letter-boxes.

4. *Appendix II—Mail lines.*—There was a net increase on the 31st March of 187 miles in the distances over which mails were conveyed by various agencies, accounted for as follows:—

RAILWAY LINES.		Miles.
Extension of the Jodhpur-Bikaner line from Balotra to Barmer	.	60
" " Bina-Guna line to Baian	.	73
" " Udaipur-Chitorgarh line, from Debari to Udaipur	.	7
Increase in Railway lines		140
RUNNERS' LINES.		Miles.
(i) Newly opened—		
Deguna railway station to Jael	.	27
Kuchaman Road to Ghatwa	.	24
Mundwa to Rol	.	10
Pahari to Ferozpur-Jhirka	.	14
Rupbas to Pathpur-Sikri	.	10
Jhalrapatan to Jhalrapatan city	.	4
Khujner to Chhapihara	.	12
Nasirabad to Deoli	.	58
Atru to Jhalrapatan	.	45
Udaipur railway station to Udaipur	.	2
Increase		206
(ii) Line closed—		Miles.
Pachbadra to Barmer	.	52
Chandarun to Jael	.	26
Kuchaman Road to Maroth	.	8
Debari to Udaipur	.	7
Decrease		93
The net increase in runners' line		Miles. 113
CAMELS AND TONGA LINE.		Miles.
Change of route of camel dāk from <i>via</i> Kuchaman Road to <i>via</i> Narainpura, decrease	.	8
Abolition of the Nasirabad-Deoli tonga mail service	.	58
Decrease		66
SUMMARY.		Miles.
<i>Increases—</i>		
Railway lines	.	140
Runners' line, <i>net</i>	.	113
TOTAL		253
<i>Decreases—</i>		Miles.
Camel and tonga lines	.	66
<i>Net increase in mileage</i>	.	187

The abolition of the Nasirabad-Deoli tonga mail services was directly due to the famine. Although a material addition to the contract subsidy was granted in compensation for dearness of fodder and grain, the contractor found himself unable to maintain the service efficiently, and therefore gave the stipulated notice to withdraw from the contract. Endeavours were made to secure another contractor to undertake the service, but they proved unsuccessful, and, with effect from the 18th March 1900, the mails have had again to be transmitted between Nasirabad and Deoli by the agency of runners.

Owing to the famine, the efficiency was seriously impaired of the camel mail line between Jodhpur, Phalodi, and Sankra, which is maintained by the

Marwar Darbar, on payment from the post office; and, although compensation at the Government rate was granted from the month of August to the close of the official year in addition to the regular monthly payment, no improvement occurred. Eventually the Darbar, with great liberality, sanctioned the large additional grant of R296 per mensem in order to restore the service to efficiency.

During the year direct communications were established between the Bharatpur State and the districts of Rohtak and Hisar on one side and the eastern portion of the Agra district on the other side by linking up Pahari with Ferozpur-Jhirka and Rupbas with Fathpur-Sikri.

During the year negotiations were started in view of the Bharatpur State taking over the conveyance of the Imperial mails by armed camel sowars between Bharatpur city, Dig, and Kamun on payment by the post office.

5. *Postal Unity*.—The famine operated against the fruition of all schemes for the unification of posts in those States—Bikaner, Kotah, Kishangarh, Jhalawar, and Dhar—which have in the past had that desirable measure under consideration.

6. *Appendix III—Enumeration of articles “delivered.”*—The appendix is a comparative statement for the last five years (1895-96 to 1899-1900) of the enumeration of letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets and parcels (ordinary, value-payable, and insured) that were sent out for delivery by post offices in this circle, and of money orders issued and paid. The figures indicate large increases during the five years under all heads except in ordinary and insured parcels. Insurance business is, as the appendix shows, liable to great fluctuation.

In this circle it is much affected by the market value of silver.

A comparison of the figures of the year under review with those of the preceding year gives an increase of 7.1 per cent. in articles of the letter mail and a decrease of 36.1 per cent. in those of the parcel mail—see statement below:—

YEAR.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1898-99	13,818,221	161,251
1899-1900	14,974,879	102,903

It has, however, to be explained that up to the year 1898-99 value-payable book packets were included in the figures given in column 5 of the Appendix, *i.e.*, “Parcels including value-payable articles;” but in the year under review, those articles have been classed under column 4, *i.e.*, “Newspapers and Packets.” The result of this is the elimination of some 45,000 articles from “Parcels” and a corresponding increase under “Newspapers and Packets.” Therefore the large decrease shown in 1899-1900 under “Parcels” is practically fictitious.

The number and amount of money orders issued and paid during 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are contrasted below:—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
	No.	₹	No.	₹
1898-99	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600
1899-1900	288,472	95,91,100	249,868	80,76,821
Difference	+2,437	+18,93,092	+64,264	+10,30,221

The issues increased by '8 per cent. in number and 24.5 in amount, while the payments rose by 34.6 per cent. in number and by 14.6 per cent. in amount. The average value of a money order issued rose from R26-14-7 in 1898-99 to R33-3-11 in 1899-1900, while the average value of a money order paid fell from R37-15-5 in 1898-99 to R32-5-2 in 1899-1900.

7. *Appendix III-A—Insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels "posted."*—This appendix is a comparative statement for the year under review with the preceding year of insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted at offices in the circle. It shows increases under all heads as below :—

	Per cent.
Insured articles	44.3
Value of articles	104.0
Value-payable articles	13.6
Amount specified for recovery	14.0
Ordinary parcels, registered	5.1
Ditto unregistered	11.9

The largest increases were in the number and value (which more than doubled) of insured articles posted. The famine was undoubtedly the cause of this abnormal increase. While on tour in the cold season, I ascertained that at many places brokers were buying up jewellery and other valuables in large quantities from the impecunious and transmitting them under the insurance system to Bombay and other trade centres. The considerable increase in value-payable articles and unregistered parcels posted indicates an increasing appreciation by the public of the value-payable system and of the cheap means by which the Department now transmits parcels the contents of which have but little intrinsic value.

SAVINGS BANKS.

8. The statement underneath shows comparatively the number of Savings Bank accounts open in the circle and the aggregate deposit balance for the two quarters ending respectively the 31st March 1899 and the 31st March 1900 :—

	Number of Savings Banks accounts.	Amount of deposit balance.
Quarter ending 31st March 1899	12,433	R 19,60,615
Ditto 31st December 1899	12,669	19,59,699
Increase and decrease during the 12 months	+236	-916

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of accounts, though the aggregate balance of deposits fall off in a trifling amount.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

9. Appendix IV shows that there were three cases of highway robbery of mails during the year. In the previous year there were no cases.

In the first case, the mail consisting of two bags from Mandal, one from Shahpura and the other from Banera, was plundered on the 19th May 1899 at a distance of 1 mile from Banera on the Shahpura-Mandal mail line in Mewar territory. The highwaymen, six in number, assaulted the runner and escort sipahi, and plundered and made off with the bags. The loss sustained amounted to R4-1-0, which was paid in compensation by the Mewar Darbar.

The second case occurred in Holkar territory on the Chitorgarh-Begun mail line. The mail bag despatched on the 4th September 1899 from Begun

for Chitorgarh railway station sub-office was plundered by two robbers at a distance of 5 miles from Begun. The runner was alone, as mail escorts are not provided on the line concerned by the Indore Darbar. The runner was assaulted and injured by blows from *lathis* and stones, and the robbers then appropriated the mail bag and the private property of the runner. The case was pending at the close of the year.

The last case occurred in the Dewas State. Jamalud-din, village postman of Alot, when returning from his beat on the 1st February 1900, was attacked by a robber near the village of Dug. He was severely beaten in the encounter, and the robber possessed himself of the delivery bag which contained stamps and other property of Government valued at Rs 8-0-3 and also cash and other effects belonging to the village postman valued at Rs 10-8-0. This case also was pending at the close of the year.

SALT REVENUE.

10. During the year under review no additions were made to the number of post offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government salt depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra. One head office, Udaipur; 3 sub-offices, Alwar, Chitorgarh railway station, and Erinpura; and three branch offices, Malhargarh, Pindwara, and Rajgarh, received indents, which aggregated 48 in number, for 9,600 maunds of salt, valued at Rs 25,431-4-0. A comparative statement is given, showing the transactions of the last two years :—

YEAR.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.			Value of salt supplied.			REMARKS.
		Mds.	srs.	chs.	£	a	p.	
1898-99 . . .	109	20,947	20	0	56,672	15	9	
1899-1900 . . .	48	9,600	0	0	25,431	4	0	
Decrease . . .	61	11,347	20	0	31,241	11	9	

The Depôt post office at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other post offices outside this circle 156 indents for 30,485 maunds of salt valued at Rs 82,694-8-5 against 262 indents for 48,117 maunds 20 seers of salt valued at Rs 1,30,991 in the previous year.

QUININE.

11. The sale of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana and Central India agencies was continued during the year. The comparative statement of sales for 1898-99 and 1899-1900 given underneath shows a net decrease of 13,268 5-grain powders. The powders sold during the year under review represent nearly 15 lbs. of the drug valued at Rs 313-0-6 as against 24 lbs. valued at Rs 520-5-6 sold in the previous year. The sales by village postmen amounted to 1,476 powders as against 2,228 disposed of by them in 1898-99 :—

POSTAL DIVISIONS.	Sales, 1898-99.	Sales, 1899-1900.
Upper Rajputana	5,469	2,618
Lower „	8,467	3,564
Mewar	7,401	2,653
Malwa	11,965	11,199
	33,302	20,034, decrease 13,268.

The cause of the very large falling off in sales in the Rajputana portion of the circle is unaccounted for, and has been made the subject of special enquiry.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

12. The telegraph was permanently extended to the following ten post offices during the year, *viz.*, Chirawa, Surajgarh, Nawalgarh, and Bisau (Jaipur); Sirohi and Abu Road (Sirohi); Bharatpur Agency; Jhalrapatan City (Jhalawar); Sarwar (Kishangarh), and Rajgarh (Rajgarh).

Thus there were 54 permanent combined post and telegraph offices existing in the circle at the close of the year as against 44 on the 31st March 1899.

A temporary combined office was also opened at Lambia (Mewar), the head-quarters of extensive famine works. It is not included in the list of permanent combined offices.

The 54 permanent offices received 152,526 and sent 128,286 messages, yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R1,14,647, as against 122,692 messages received and 97,413 messages sent, affording a revenue of R75,196, in the preceding year. The large increase in traffic was partly due to the increased facilities afforded by the 10 new offices and partly to the abnormally heavy telegraphic business (due to the famine) in the months August to November 1899. This abnormal use of the wire imposed a severe strain upon the postal signallers. Temporary increases to the staff of signallers had to be given to the offices at Ratlam, Beawar, Jaora, and Mandsaur railway station. It is satisfactory to note that the signallers rose to the occasion and met the arduous work efficiently and with good will.

The cost of postal-telegraph establishments rose from R15,481 in 1898-99 to R18,339 in 1899-1900.

The number of receiving post offices in the circle at which telegrams are booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire was increased from 130 to 132. These offices booked 5,699 messages, representing a revenue of R5,178 as against 5,723 messages booked in 1898-99, yielding R4,684.

TOURS OF THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

13. The winter tours of the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India were restricted chiefly to the lines of railway. Therefore, the usual camp post offices were not required by them.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES.

14. A temporary office was opened at the Viceregal Camp, Ajmer, on the 2nd and 3rd November 1899, and another was opened at the same station, from the 13th to the 17th February 1900, at the camp of the Railway Volunteers assembled for annual practice. A temporary office was opened at Birchia, Mhow District, from the 22nd February to the 4th March 1900, for the convenience of the camp of the Bombay Rifle Association. A temporary combined post and telegraph office was opened at Lambia on the 19th March 1900, in connection with the famine relief works; and another post office (to which the wire is being extended) was also opened on the 25th March, for the convenience of the famine camp at Pipli (Merwara).

THEFTS, ETC., COMMITTED BY POSTAL SERVANTS.

15. During the year the following nine cases of theft, etc., were committed by servants of the Department. There were seven such cases in the previous year.

Drikpal, an acting runner of the Mhow-Dharampuri mail line (over which the mails travel unescorted), absconded with the mails from Dharampuri, Khalghut, Gujri and Manpur offices. It is believed that he made for Gwalior territory. Efforts to trace him have, so far, proved unsuccessful. The mail bags contained cash, etc., aggregating R170-0-6. The amount has been made good to Government from the Post Office Guarantee Fund.

Debi Prasad, village postman, Sardarshahr, misappropriated R25, the value of a money order that he was entrusted to pay to a local firm, whose receipt he forged upon the order. Before the misappropriation came to light, Debi Prasad obtained leave and went away, and hitherto he has not been arrested.

An abstraction of cash, R100, was effected from the mail bag despatched from the Begun branch office on the 1st December 1899 for the Chitorgarh railway station sub-office. The mail passed the Basi branch office in transit. The enquiries made into the case disclosed grave irregularities at all the three offices concerned, *viz.*, Begun, Basi, and Chitorgarh railway station; thus the possibility of localising the abstraction was defeated. The case was therefore dealt with departmentally.

Sham Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Phalodi, temporarily misappropriated and afterwards made good R15, the value of a money order received for issue. As he was a perfunctory worker and had several years' service in the Department, he was given the benefit of the doubt as to the criminality of his act, and, instead of being prosecuted, he was punished by degradation.

Nand Ram, branch postmaster, Mahidpur, was held to have misappropriated the grain compensation allowance entrusted to him to disburse to a runner. He was prosecuted under sections 463 and 464 of the Indian Penal Code, but was acquitted by the Court (the Political Agent, Malwa).

Ganpat Ram, branch postmaster, Chhabra, was tried in the Court of the local Nazim for having abstracted from a registered letter posted at his office and misappropriated a Government currency note for R50. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of R125.

Din Dyal, acting village postman, Khetri, lost a registered parcel given to him for delivery. He forged the addressee's receipt and represented that he had delivered the parcel. He was tried by the Resident, Jaipur, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R10 or in default to additional rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

Zorawar, acting village postman, Sikri (Bharatpur), and the branch postmaster of that office were at feud, which resulted in the disappearance of a registered letter, containing a half-currency note for R1,000 intended for delivery through the Sikri office. The letter, torn open, and the half note were afterwards discovered hidden behind a chest in the post office, and were then delivered to the addressee. The evidence was not sufficient to admit of a prosecution, and both the branch postmaster and the village postman were dismissed from service. It was held that one or the other of them had opened and secreted the letter from motives of revenge.

Gangaram, acting postman, Udaipur, threw away into a well 68 ordinary articles which had been given to him for delivery. He pleaded illness, and alleged that the articles had accidentally fallen into the well without his knowledge while he was unsound in mind from fever. The case was laid before the Resident at Udaipur, who did not, in the circumstances, recommend a prosecution. Gangaram was therefore dismissed.

OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THE PUBLIC AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

16. *Fraud in connection with postage stamps.*—Twenty-one cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps were dealt with during the year with results as shown below. There were 15 cases of this nature in the preceding year :—

	Legally convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Offenders not traced.	TOTAL.
(a) Misuse of service stamps for private correspondence.	10	1	4	15
(b) Re-use of ordinary stamps	4	1	1	6
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	21

17. *Burglary*.—A serious case of burglary occurred at the Gopalgarh branch post office on the night of the 2nd August 1899. The building was entered by a gang of some five or six men, some of whom were armed. The noise they made awoke the branch postmaster and a runner, who were sleeping in the premises. When challenged, the burglars attacked the postmaster and wounded him with sword cuts and they killed the runner on the spot. An alarm was raised, whereupon the gang made off, without succeeding in robbing any property. The offenders were traced and apprehended shortly after the occurrence, and four of them were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Sessions Judge of Bharatpur. The sentence was upheld by the State Council and confirmed by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States. A pension was granted to the widow of the runner.

Certain other reports were made of house-breaking and small theft of private property from post office premises, such as menials' quarters and runners' stage huts. They were referred to the Political authorities concerned, but in none of the cases were the offenders traced.

18. *Cheating*.—In the following case the post office was made use of to promote an ingenious course of cheating:—A Bengali, by name Jagendra Nath Sil, assumed the title of "Chief Reporter to Government," and gave written instructions to the postmasters at Jodhpur, Beawar, and Ajmer to deliver letters, money orders, etc., so addressed, to himself. His *modus operandi* was to represent to students in colleges and schools that he was employed to enlist candidates to serve as spies under Government in South Africa. He put his dupes through bogus examinations and realised fees from them. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Magistrate, Ajmer.

Another case of cheating occurred in respect of a parcel insured for Rs500 at the Gagindragad post office (Dharwar), addressed to Rajmal Kundan Lal at Jetaran (Marwar). On delivery, the parcel was found to contain a piece of steel, instead of three gold bangles which had been declared as the contents. Enquiries made in the Bombay circle led to suspicion against one Ramdhan Maharam, who had been entrusted by the sender with the posting and insurance of the parcel, of having stolen the gold bangles and substituted the piece of steel for them. Ramdhan was put on his trial in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Dharwar, and was convicted under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs2,000, or in default to further imprisonment for 9 months.

Certain other cases occurred during the year in which the addressees of registered letters complained that the contents (currency notes, etc.) advised by the senders had not been received. Enquiries exonerated the post office in all the cases, and showed that through inadvertence or otherwise the contents alleged to be missing had never been enclosed by the senders. It is not an uncommon practice for unscrupulous debtors to send registered letters to their creditors advising the transmission of notes, etc., which they never enclosed. In these cases the complainants are usually told that they can prosecute the senders for cheating, the Department being ready to assist them as far as possible.

19. *Tendering a forged note*.—Kaluram Gobindram, Modi, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, negotiated a forged currency note for Rs1,000 at the Guna post office for the issue of certain money orders. As there was no reason to believe that he had any criminal intent in negotiating the note, he was allowed to make good the Rs1,000. The case was represented to the Central India Administration.

20. *Assault*.—On the 20th November 1899, Shimbhu Nath, postman, Kumher (Bharatpur), was assaulted, while on his delivery round, by Jagannath and four other bazar persons. Postage stamps in possession of the postman, and some of his personal effects total value Rs5-9, were destroyed in the affray. The offenders were put on their trial in the Court of the Nazim of Dig. The principal was sentenced to Rs25 fine; two of the others to Rs10 each; and the remaining two to Rs5 each or in default to undergo various terms of imprisonment; and Rs5-9 was awarded to the postman in compensation for the property destroyed.

21. *Savings Bank Fund*.—A case occurred at Indore of fraudulent withdrawal of Rs80 from the Savings Bank account of sepoy Binja Ram, whose

account had been transferred from Ahmadabad to Indore. Enquiries showed that some impostor had forged the application for transfer of the account and the application for withdrawal. This case was pending at the close of the year.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS.

22. In Rajputana, during the year, the post office buildings at Barmer and Pindwara, which were under construction at the close of the last year, were completed and occupied. A new building, on rent, was constructed by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration for the post office at Narainpura. The consent of the Bikaner Darbar was obtained to erect, on rent, a new and much-needed building for the combined post and telegraph office at the important trading town of Sujangarh. His Highness the Maharao Raja of Sirohi has agreed to erect a new building for the combined post and telegraph office, on rent, at the capital of the State. The new building at Kishangarh, for which the preliminaries were settled last year, was constructed and occupied by the Department, and the Bundi Darbar took in hand the enlargement and improvement of the combined office building at the capital. The Thakur of Mandawa, who had agreed last year to construct a new building for the combined office there, failed in his engagement, and other arrangements were made whereby a local firm of bankers have undertaken to provide a suitable building.

In Central India, the new building for the combined office at Pachor was completed and occupied. This building has been given rent-free by the Narsingharh State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. During the year under review, the limit of weight of a "pattern packet" for transmission by the inland post was raised from 40 to 80 tolas. There was no other change of importance in respect of the inland post.

This circle adopted the practice, which had been tried in other circles with good results, of obtaining, as a valuable aid in cases of identification, thumb impressions (a) from servants of the Department upon service-books, service, descriptive and pension rolls and appointments and medical certificates; and (b) from illiterate payees of money orders and Savings Bank depositors in respect of their transaction with the post office.

On account of the famine, compensation for dearness of grain was granted, under the standing rules of Government, to subordinates serving in the afflicted localities.

Owing to very large money order payments at Kuchaman and its branch offices Losal and Maulasar, the rate of commission on money orders for those places was, in December 1899, raised from 1 to 2 per cent. The 2 per cent. rate of commission was also continued during the year at the offices named below :—

Ajitgarh,
Bahadarah,
Bidasar,
Bisau,
Chirawa,
Churu,
Dungargarh,
Fathpur,
Hanumangarh,
Jaisalmer,
Jasrapur,
Jaswantgarh,
Jhunjhnu,
Khetri,
Khichun,
Kuchaman,
Lachmangarh,
Ladnun,
Losal,
Luharu,

Mandawa,
Maulasar,
Nawalgarh,
Nadesma,
Nohar,
Phalodi,
Pokaran,
Pipar,
Rajaldesar,
Rajgarh,
Ramgarh,
Ratngarh,
Ratnagar,
Reni,
Sankra,
Sardarshahr,
Sikar,
Singhuna,
Surajgarh,
Sujangarh, and

Suratgarh.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

24. The famine which affected most part of this circle during the year exercised a disturbing influence on the money order, parcel, telegraphic and other business of the Department; and it also led to the postponement of some important measures of development.

Nevertheless, as in past years, steady progress was maintained, establishment having been permanently increased by 10 post offices, 10 combined offices and 19 letter-boxes, and the distance over which the mails are conveyed by 113 miles. Except in parcels posted, there were increases (in some items they were very large) in all classes of articles, both received for delivery and posted for despatch.

The relations of the Department with Native States have continued on the same cordial footing, and again I beg gratefully to acknowledge the kind and sympathetic assistance extended to me in the postal administration of the circle by the Agents to the Governor-General and by Political Officers generally.

I held charge of the circle throughout the year.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

CHAPTER XIII.

TELEGRAPH.

STATISTICS OF TELEGRAPH LINES AND OFFICES IN THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Lines.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRE (INCLUDING CABLES).			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
1,205.39*	17.32	2.66	1,220.05	3,906.13*	151.17	5.32	4,051.98

* 1,215.55 miles of line and 3,872.85 miles of wire were shown in 1898-99 by mistake due partly to Bengal Division having shown incorrect figures and partly to non-excluding of Partabgarh line, which is in Rajputana Agency.

Offices.

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Increase or decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							R a. p.
Government Offices . . .	31†	4	2	33	125,517	34,525	1,21,596 5 0
Railway and Canal Offices	85	...	...	85			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	3	...	...	3			
TOTAL . . .	119	4	2	121			

† Partabgarh Office, being in Rajputana Agency, has been excluded from this.

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

Opened.	Closed.
Viceroy's Camp Office, Bhopal. Ditto ditto Gwalior. Bajgarh combined office. Sanavad ditto.	Viceroy's Camp Office, Bhopal. Ditto ditto Gwalior.

H. C. A. GOODALL,
*Superintendent, Telegraphs,
Rajputana Division.*

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

Report on the Dispensaries in Central India Agency for the year 1899.

STATEMENT No. I.

Shows the number of dispensaries and the class they belong to.

There were in all 90 dispensaries working during the year; of these, three were new ones, namely, Chapehara in Bhopal Agency, Anjar in Bhopawar, and Unchahera in Baghelkhand.

One dispensary, Chandia, in Baghelkhand was closed on the 31st December.

STATEMENT No. II.

Gives the number of patients, both out and in-door, treated, the result of treatment, and the daily average numbers treated.

There were in all 14,771 in-door patients, of whom 9,564 were cured and 837 died.

Out-door patients numbered 855,105, giving a daily average of 6,271.61 persons under treatment.

The largest number treated were at Indore and in the Malwa Dispensaries under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon, Indore.

These dispensaries are on a much larger scale than most of the other dispensaries, and have very much more liberal subscriptions.

In all, 869,876 were treated against 794,800 in 1898.

STATEMENT No. III.

Shows the diseases for which patients were treated.

There were a few cases of small-pox treated, mostly at the end of the year, which were the heralds of the somewhat severe epidemic which has since visited Central India.

There was very little cholera in the Agency, and only a few sporadic cases were treated.

Dysentery gave rise to 16,571 admissions, and malarial fevers, as usual, formed a very large proportion of the number attending the dispensaries; there were 169,153 treated for fevers against 173,180 in 1898. The early cessation of the scanty rains and the consequent absence of the usual climatic influences in the months of September and October, the worst months for fever, probably caused the number of fever cases to be lessened.

Venereal affections gave rise to 24,972 admissions, a somewhat larger number than in 1898.

Diseases of the eye gave 113,616 admissions against 98,786 in the previous year, showing that the people are getting aware of the value of treatment in these cases.

There were no epidemics in the Agency, and only three cases of plague were detected at the railway inspection stations at Ratlam and Sutna.

There are still three regular inspection stations, with detention camps for suspected cases at Ratlam, Sutna, and Ujjain, and Hospital Assistants at Indore, Bhopal, Bhilsa, and Gwalior, to watch the passengers alighting from the trains.

STATEMENT No. III-A.

Shows the surgical work done in the dispensaries: there were a total of 38,153 operations against 43,263 in the former year; the reduction is due to various simpler surgical operations having been deleted from the list of recognized operations. A very large proportion of the operations are simply teeth-drawing, which might also with advantage be removed from the list.

The dispensaries under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon, Indore, naturally give the largest number of operations, namely, 15,046, then Bhopal, Bhopawar, Gwalior, and Baghelkhand, but the largest number of really important operations were performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Weir in Baghelkhand, who performed 225 operations, of which 194 were for cataract, with a very high percentage of success. Lieutenant-Colonel Gimlette at Indore also had a large number of cataract operations, and performed more litholapaxies for stone than all the other Agency Surgeons combined.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Gives the sexes and castes of all patients attending the dispensaries.

STATEMENT No. V.

Shows the income and expenditure of the dispensaries. The income was R2,39,915-11-3 and the expenditure R2,09,405-11-8, leaving a balance of R30,509-15-7 in hand.

With the exception of R6,569-13-6 subscribed by Government and R1,632-1-0 interest on invested capital, the whole amount of income is subscribed by the Native States in Central India.

The amount of invested capital, namely, R48,000, remains the same as in former year.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Shows the working of the Leper Asylum at Sehore, supported entirely by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal. A large number of lepers left the asylum during the year, but nearly all of them returned during January, and the place is now almost as full as it can hold or support.

STATEMENT No. VIA.

Shows the income and expenditure of the Leper Asylum.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Gives the result of vaccination operations. It is very satisfactory for Gwalior, Baghelkhand, and Bhopal, but more work should be done by the vaccinators in the Malwa dispensaries, and the work in Bhopawar is very poor. This has been noticed in the last two annual reports, and I trust that the Agent to the Governor-General will bring this fact to the notice of the Political Agent, with a view to the States in Bhopawar being urged to start proper calf vaccination. I am prepared to instruct any number of men in the process, which is in regular use in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, and Bhopal, the vaccination staff of the two latter Agencies having been instructed at Sehore, which also supplies calf lymph to the British Cantonments in Central India.

The following officers served in Central India during the year :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, I.M.S.,	Sehore.
”	” Weir, I.M.S.,
”	” Crofts, I.M.S.,
”	” O’Connor, I.M.S.,
”	” Gimlette, I.M.S.,
Major Woolbert, I.M.S.,	Sirdarpur.
” Neilson, I.M.S.,	”
Captain Berry, I.M.S.,	Nowgong.
” Moore, I.M.S.,	Sehore.
” Fisher, I.M.S.,	Agar.
” Bruce Seton, I.M.S.,	Guna.

A. DANE, M.D., *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Administrative Medical Officer
in Central India.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

During the year 1899-1900 one Boundary Settlement Officer was appointed, Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither, I.S.C., to Gwalior.

2. Fifteen cases have been disposed of by him—

Personally	1
By mutual agreement	8
By panchayat	1
By arbitration	1
By the States themselves	4
	<hr/> 15

3. Two cases have been settled in Bhopal by the Political Agent—

By arbitration	1
By mutual agreement	1
	<hr/> 2

4. In Baghelkhand nine cases were settled by Lieutenant Stewart, Boundary Settlement Officer—

By mutual agreement	3
By panchayat	1
Personally	5
	<hr/> 9

5. The following table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year and those which are still pending:—

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1899.	Number of cases instituted during the year 1899-1900.	Number of cases settled during the year 1899-1900.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1900.
Gwalior	15	9	15	9
Bhopal	2	3	2	3
Bundelkhand	2	3	...	5
Baghelkhand	8	2	9	1
Bhopawar . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Malwa . . . . .	...	2	...	2
TOTAL	27	19	26	20

CHAPTER XVI.

POLICE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY POLICE.

This police represents the several detached bodies formerly entertained in Agencies and Cantonments in Central India.

In order that these various bodies may consist of a better class of men, that there may be better promotion and prospects proportionate to the numbers of the whole force as compared with the numbers of the existing component parts, and that provision may be made for pensions, Colonel Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, submitted to the Foreign Department in September 1896 a scheme for the amalgamation of the various forces located in the Residencies, Agencies, and Cantonments in Central India after consulting Political Officers, Cantonment Magistrates, and Officers Commanding Cantonments.

A general approval to the formation of an amalgamated police having been received from the Government of India in January 1897, the scheme was further elaborated and submitted for the approval of the Government of India in March 1897. The conditions under which Colonel Barr proposed to work the amalgamated police were briefly—

- (i) That the police forces in the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, in the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, in the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, in the British pargana of Manpur, and on that portion of the Agra and Bombay Road passing through the Bhopawar Agency, be amalgamated.
- (ii) That the members of the various forces should in future be considered members of one force and be liable to serve in any part of the Central India Agency.
- (iii) That the various Agency and Cantonment Funds should continue to contribute to the cost of the amalgamated force the amounts hitherto expended by them on the local police.
- (iv) That the amalgamated force should be placed under a special officer who should be directly under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General and who might be styled the Superintendent of Police or District or Assistant District Superintendent of Police.
- (v) That this officer should be the chief executive officer of the force.
- (vi) That for the Secretariat work connected with the police, the services of the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General be utilised as part of his ordinary duties, and that he be styled the Inspector General of Police.
- (vii) That Government pay from Imperial Revenues the monthly cost of the whole force and recover this periodically from the Cantonment and Local Funds concerned.

Colonel Barr suggested the application of the following Acts:—

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) to the Cantonment of Sutna.

The Police Act (V of 1861) in a modified form to the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, and that portion of the Agra and Bombay Road which passes through the Bhopawar Agency.

Colonel Barr also suggested that the following Acts be declared to be in force in the British Pargana of Manpur, *viz.*:—

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

The Police Act (V of 1861) as modified.

The Whipping Act (VI of 1864).

The Evidence Act (I of 1872).

The Indian Limitation Act (XV of 1877).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898).

The scheme, as elaborated by Colonel Barr, received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India with effect from the 1st April 1899. This sanction was communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in Government of India, Foreign Department, telegram No. 963-I. B., dated the 14th April 1899. Sanction was also conveyed to the appointment of Mr. Madgo as an Assistant Superintendent of Police on a year's probation.

Subsequently the Government of India in the Foreign Department issued the following Notifications applying the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) and the Police Act (V of 1861) in a modified form to the areas mentioned above :—

Notifications Nos. 841 (a)-I. B. and 841 (b)-I. B., dated the 1st April 1899, and directed the Agent to the Governor-General to issue Central India Agency Notification No. 3267, dated the 1st April 1899, declaring the Indian Penal Code and the other Acts mentioned above to be in force in the Pargana of Manpur. Central India Agency Notification No. 4077, dated the 13th May 1899, appointing me from the 1st April 1899 an Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation to perform all the duties of a District Superintendent under the Police Act (V of 1861) as applied to certain areas in Central India, was also issued by the order of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Captain C. J. Windham, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, was appointed Inspector General of the Central India Agency Police from the 1st April 1899 in Central India Agency Notification No. 4849, dated the 9th June 1899.

The number of men in the various police forces prior to the amalgamation amounted to 591, and, including charges on account of salaries, travelling allowances, and contingencies, cost R73,854. The re-organized force has been estimated to consist of 471 men and to cost the same amount. The Government of India have intimated that their share of this sum will amount to R10,596, and that they will bear in addition the following charges, *viz.*, one sixth of the expenditure on construction of outposts, police offices, etc., the balance being recoverable from the Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds concerned.

The establishment for the new Central India Agency police as sanctioned by the Government of India consists of—

						R
1	Inspector, 1st grade, on	.	.	.	.	200 per mensem.
2	Inspectors, 2nd grade, on	.	.	.	.	135 „ each.
2	„ 3rd „	.	.	.	.	100 „ „
1	Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, on	.	.	.	.	80 „
2	Sub-Inspectors, 2nd grade, on	—	.	.	.	60 „ each.
4	„ 3rd „	.	.	.	.	50 „ „
2	Head Constables, 1st grade, on	.	.	.	.	30 „ „
4	„ 2nd „	.	.	.	.	25 „ „
8	„ 3rd „	.	.	.	.	20 „ „
19	„ 4th „	.	.	.	.	15 „ „
21	„ 5th „	.	.	.	.	12 „ „
33	Constables, 1st grade, on	.	.	.	.	8 „ „
162	„ 2nd „	.	.	.	.	7 „ „
198	„ 3rd „	.	.	.	.	6 „ „
4	Mounted Constables on	.	.	.	.	21 „ „

and a Superintendent of Police on R400—20—500 per mensem.

The total annual cost of this establishment is estimated at R61,352, the difference between this sum and R73,854, *viz.*, R12,502, being for travelling allowances, contingencies, equipment, clothing and for the building of offices, outposts, lines and quarters.

As already stated, the proposal was that these charges should in the first instance be paid from Imperial Revenues and subsequently adjusted by recoveries from the Local Funds concerned. To this the Government of India accorded their approval.

Early in May 1899 the Comptroller of India Treasuries was apprised of the scheme being sanctioned by the Government of India, and informed of the plan of payment; but owing to protracted correspondence with that officer on certain points, the necessary order to the Treasury Officer at Indore to meet all charges on account of the Central India Agency police from Imperial Revenues was not issued till January 1900, and did not come into operation till February 1900. Meanwhile all payments on account of the police were made directly by the Local Funds concerned. These charges are now under adjustment by the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

Owing to some difficulty in appointing my successor in the Agent to the Governor-General's office, I was unable to assume actual charge of my duties in the police till the 25th May 1899.

I immediately started on a tour of inspection. The Mhow Cantonment police was first inspected. In this force I found 132 men; 31 of these were found unfit for further service on account either of old age or of indifferent character. Twenty-five men were found not to come up to the standard measurements, *viz.*, 5 feet and 6 inches in height and 33 inches round the chest. Some of these men were dismissed at once and others were served with a two months' notice of dismissal by the Cantonment Magistrate. The Duty Register in the Station House showed that 34 men were "on staff duty." They had been nominally enrolled as constables, but were mostly employed as orderlies, and were not under the orders of the Inspector.

I found that part of the Cantonment had been divided into ten circles for purposes of watch and ward, and six head constables and 22 constables were employed in these circles. In five of these circles a constable patrolled during the day. The rest of the men in these and the remaining circles patrolled in a body from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. In addition to this, four head constables and 20 constables patrolled the cantonment Bazar from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M.

The remaining men of the force, with the exception of those "on staff" were employed as guards on the treasure chest, over prisoners, etc.

I re-divided the whole of the Cantonment into circles with an outpost in each circle, and made the strength in each outpost sufficient to allow of men doing both day and night duty. I abolished the night patrolling in a body from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M., and in its place instituted night duties, *viz.*, from 6 to 10 P.M., from 10 P.M. to 2 A.M. and from 2 to 6 A.M. The result of this distribution of work is that the strength of the force has been reduced from 132 to 100 men, and each man has a lesser number of hours of duty and should therefore perform it more efficiently.

In the Station House I found that only the diary prescribed by section 44 of the Police Act of 1861, *vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 841 (δ)-I.B., dated the 1st April 1899, was kept up. A receipt was given to a complainant as a guarantee that his complaint had been recorded in the General Diary.

The books prescribed by sections 154 and 155 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) were not kept, nor were there any case diaries kept in cognisable cases. I have had these books opened at the Station House, and will have them kept at each outpost as soon as the number of literate men in the force increases.

No Crime Register was kept up. A Register has now been opened.

Very much the same conditions prevailed in the Cantonments of Nimach and Nowgong, in Indore and Sehore, on the Agra and Bombay Road, in the Bhopawar Agency and in the pargana of Manpur. In Sutna a Crime Register

was maintained, the form
Provinces Police.

By adopting the same
below, I was able to make th

Nimach	.	.	.
Nowgong	.	.	.
Sehore	.	.	.

No reduction in the stren
was possible. In fact, the nu
increased in order to provide
ing on leave and casualties.

The strength of the f... on the
Manpur pargana have for t
forces will be again taken i
present famine.

Owing to the very l...
Nimach Cantonment, I recei
rities for additional police.
possible, and twenty-four con
existing force under the cc
Act (V of 1861) as applied
ment Notification No. 841 (b)

In addition to the reducti... in the
in the pay of illiterate men un... fifteen
is only temporary, and has l... made
line with the sanctioned scale... also
uniforms and equipment and f... the

Owing to the dearness of... in
the Agra and Bombay Road... Manpur
the Governor General was pleased to...
sation at the rate of R1 per mensem to all men
from the the 1st October 1899.

I am sorry I cannot report... better progress
police during this its first year... of existence.
up in eradicating old habits... and
and such literate head constables... as
cases and in preparing and sub... mitting
the prosecution of cognisable o... fences.

The appended statement... of
report is only for some of the...
will be seen from it that out c...
murder in which the acc...
of grievous hurt all five acc...

In the case of Kidnapping.

There were three cases of
amounted to R95-14. No
arrested and convicted.

There were 989 cases of th
784 persons were arrested, and
The value of the property rec

There were two cases of c
R195-12, in which six perso
was recovered and two per...

In the two cases of misc
victed.

In two cases of breach
were arrested and convicted

INDORE; }
The 19th June 1900.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

BHOPAL.

i.

Statement showing the number of Imperial Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes opened and Imperial Postmen and Village Postmen entertained in the year 1899-1900 and the Number existing on 31st March 1900.

Abstract.

Total number of post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen existing on 31st March 1899=93.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto opened or discontinued in 1899-1900 = 6.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto closed or discontinued in 1899-1900 = 2.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto existing on 31st March 1900 = 37.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway mail cart, horses, camels, runners, boats, and steamers during the official year 1899-1900 as compared with the previous year.

Mode of conveyance.	NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1899.			NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1900.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Budhni	Bamora	119	Budhni	Bamora	119	..	..
Ditto	Bhopal	Sehore	24	Bhopal	Sehore	24	..	..
Ditto	Sehore	Parbati	9	Bhopal	Parbati	33	..	..
		TOTAL	152		TOTAL	152	..	..
Runners	Bamora	Seronj	28	Bamora	Seronj	28	..	..
Ditto	Bamori	Silvani	14	Bamori	Silvani	14	..	..
Ditto	Barkhera	Kaliakhera	12	Barkhera	Kaliakhera	12	..	..
Branch Postmaster	Ditto	Barkhera R. S.	1	Ditto	Farkhera R. S.	1	..	..
Runners	Bareilly	Bari	12	Bareilly	Bari	12	..	..
Ditto	Bhilsa	Raisen	14	Bhilsa	Raisen	14	..	..
Runners	Ditto	Bhilsa R. S.	2	Ditto	Bhilsa R. S.	2	..	..
Mail Peon	Ditto	Sivas	33	Ditto	Sivas	33	..	..
Runners	Bhopal	Bhopal R. S.	2	Bhopal	Bhopal R. S.	2	..	..
Mail Peon	Ditto	Jahangirabad	2	Ditto	Jahangirabad	2	..	..
Runner	Chhipamere	Silkanth	6	Chhipamere	Silkanth	6	..	..
Ditto	Dip	Dip R. S.	1	Dip	Dip R. S.	1	..	..
Branch Postmaster	Divanganj	Divanganj R. S.	1	Divanganj	Divanganj R. S.	1	..	..
Runners	Ditto	Berasia	21	Ditto	Berasia	21	..	..	Closed.
Ditto	Godaria	Jawar	3	Ditto	Berasia	21	..	..	9
Ditto	Sehore	Biora	65	Sehore	Biora	65	..	..	9
Ditto	Ditto	Sonkach	53	Ditto	Jawar	44	..	..	A part of this line has been closed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ichhavar	14	Ditto	Ichhavar	14	..	..
Mail Peon	Ditto	Sehore R. S.	11	Ditto	Sehore R. S.	11	..	..
Runners	Semri-Harchand	Bharkach	12	Semri-Harchand	Bharkach	12	..	..
Ditto	Shinpur	Bheronda	12	Shinpur	Bheronda	12	..	..
Ditto	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	..	..
Ditto	Sainkheri	Udayapura	12	Sainkheri	Udayapura	12	..	..
Ditto	.....	.....	..	Kulhar	Pathari	10	..	..	New line.
		TOTAL	356		TOTAL	354	10	12	
		GRAND TOTAL	508		GRAND TOTAL	508	10	12	

NAGPUR;
The 14th June 1900.

C. J. LALKAKA,

Deputy Post Master General Central Provinces and Berar.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1899-1900.

NAME OF STATION.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	REMARKS.
Dhar	30·94	12·30	
Jhabua	Not stated.	11·17	
Ali Rajpur	42·87	13·76	
Barwani	26·55	7·26	
Jobat	41·29	12·39	
Bagode	37·79	22·56	
Manpur (British)	49·65	34·85	
Sirdarpore	33·20	11·83	
TOTAL	37·39	15·70	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay road during the year 1899-1900.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	EXPORT (NORTH TO SOUTH).		IMPORT (SOUTH TO NORTH).		TOTAL.	
	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
English manufacture	1,080	1,08,000	180	18,000	1,260	1,26,000
Country "	45	1,800	330	13,200	375	15,000
Raw cotton	600	9,600	4,740	70,410	5,340	80,010
Brass and copper vessels	180	3,050	150	4,500	330	7,550
Grocery	25,815	1,47,067	9,855	98,465	35,670	2,45,532
Grain	48,575	1,90,035	49,395	1,36,365	97,970	3,26,400
Timber	2,850	2,850	3,790	3,790	6,640	6,640
Cash . . . . .	...	...	19-27½	63,000	19-27½	63,000
TOTAL	79,145	4,62,402	68,459-27½	4,07,760	1,47,604-27½	8,70,162

III.

Civil Justice—Bhopawar Agency, Native States—for 1899-1900.

STATES.	CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1898-99.		CASES FILED DURING THE YEAR 1899-1900		TOTAL.		CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1899-1900.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1899-1900.		REMARKS.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	490	1,15,961	1,885	1,69,275	2,365	2,85,236	1,782	1,40,515	583	1,44,786	
Jhabua	34	3,736	855	47,346	889	51,082	725	34,673	164	16,409	
Ali Rajpur	11	9,330	154	11,600	165	20,930	137	12,669	28	8,261	
Barwani	269	2,14,161	589	75,293	858	2,89,454	599	2,29,202	259	60,252	
Jobat	3	103	7	784	10	887	4	460	6	427	
Bagode	32	8,224	96	5,228	128	13,452	85	3,055	43	10,397	
Datria	14	741	21	462	35	1,203	28	6,011	7	592	
Nimkhera . . . . .	...	...	18	413	18	413	17	413	1	...	

IV.

Criminal Justice—Bhopawar Agency, Native States—1899-1900.

[illegible]

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

[illegible]

V.

Statement showing jail statistics of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1899-1900.

STATES.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.								Remaining in jail on the 31st March 1900.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	REMARKS.
	In jail on the 1st April 1899.	Admitted during the year 1899-1900.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
Dhar . . .	109	771	880	...	...	2	567	569	311	₹ 7,098	116	₹ a. p. 47 14 0	
Jhabua . . .						Not received							
Ali Rajpur . . .	37	244	281	11	...	3	182	196	85	1,984	58	34 3 3	
Barwani . . .	33	336	369	41	...	1	220	262	107	3,137	44.50	36 15 9	
Jobat . . .	9	758	767	9	1	...	719	729	38	886	22.30	40 4 3	
Bagode . . .	12	76	88	3	1	1	58	63	25	412	8.09	51 8 0	
Dotria . . .	2	142	144	40	1	...	63	104	40	375	14.31	26 11 5	
Nimkhera . . .	3	178	181	7	...	2	114	123	58	530	Not stated.	2 14 10	

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1899-1900.

NAME OF STATE.	Opening balances.	Receipts during the year 1899-1900.	TOTAL.	Expenditure for 1899-1900.	Closing balances.	REMARKS.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Dhar . . .	6,15,836	2,36,674	8,52,510	7,84,332	68,178	
Jhabua . . .	2,930	1,90,281	1,93,211	1,35,950	57,261	
Ali Rajpur . . .	2,08,562	58,034	2,66,596	1,07,543	1,59,053	
Barwani . . .	5,70,277	1,80,394	7,50,671	3,21,892	4,28,779	
Jobat . . .	22,433	27,192	49,625	39,078	10,547	
Bagode . . .	5,076	15,311	20,387	20,387	...	
Mathwar . . .			Not received.			
Kathiwar . . .			Not received.			
Ruttonmal . . .	7,388	2,660	10,048	4,308	5,740	
Nimkhera . . .	14,730	12,913	27,643	24,068	3,575	
Dotria . . .	12,077	10,142	22,219	15,677	6,542	
Garhi . . .	663	1,742	2,405	2,403	2	
Bharndpura . . .	541	3,529	4,070	4,062	8	
Kotidch . . .			Not received.			

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

I.

Statement showing total Rainfall during the year 1899-1900 in the Baghelkhand Agency.

NAME OF STATION.	Total rainfall for 1899-1900.		Average rainfall.		REMARKS.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Sutna	28	66	45	18	
Rewa	26	25	52	74	
Teonthar	36	68	44	61	
Bardi	32	92	47	73	
Chandia	26	50	58	71	
Sohagpur	29	25	52	53	
Ramnagar	23	83	51	2	
Nagode	31	23	47	11	
Maihar	26	64	48	21	

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

III

Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Nagode State for the year 1899-1900.

RECEIPTS.						DISBURSEMENTS.					
No.	Major headings.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1898 to March 1899. R a. p.	Estimate for 1899-1900. R a. p.	Actuals from April 1899 to March 1900. R a. p.	No.	Major headings.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1898 to March 1899. R a. p.	Estimate for 1899-1900. R a. p.	Actuals from April 1899 to March 1900. R a. p.
	Receipt	1. Opening balance .	44,817 5 4	50,800 0 0	63,627 12 9	1	Expenditure .	1. Revenue offices . 2. Police . 3. Jail . 4. Education . 5. Army . 6. Forest and Permit 7. Medical . 8. Engineering . 9. Pension . 10. Political . 11. Police . 12. Debts, new and old 13. Excise . 14. Miscellaneous . 15. Extraordinary . 16. Debt Committee .	23,348 15 9 11,932 7 11 2,625 9 3 1,455 6 8 2,572 1 11 4,694 10 4 1,973 6 9 18,414 3 4 152 0 0 508 15 9 16,515 13 0 53,208 4 3 689 14 3 2,795 14 11 3,796 1 5 ...	34,164 0 0 12,741 0 0 3,098 0 0 3,216 0 0 2,752 0 0 5,432 0 0 2,704 0 0 28,318 0 0 152 0 0 1,000 0 0 35,065 0 0 60,000 0 0 408 0 0 3,000 0 0 4,000 0 0 300 0 0	29,728 11 9 11,549 7 6 3,103 11 7 2,865 13 0 2,484 14 10 4,788 15 8 2,584 14 5 20,547 13 3 152 0 0 787 14 4 15,105 5 9 66,251 13 0 761 9 6 2,762 5 2 35,352 9 10 174 3 1
	TOTAL RECEIPT		1,63,624 3 10	1,66,200 0 0	1,40,435 6 0		TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,44,713 12 5	1,97,350 0 0	1,86,275 2 8
	Closing Balance						Closing Balance		63,627 12 9	19,650 0 0	17,789 0 1
	GRAND TOTAL		2,08,341 9 2	2,17,000 0 0	2,04,064 2 9		GRAND TOTAL		2,08,341 9 2	2,17,000 0 0	2,04,064 2 9

R. B. BERKELEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

N.

Names of the States under management.

STATES.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.			REMARKS.
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
(1) Bijawar	1,08,000	2	8	85,694	6	0	Surplus	22,312	12	8
(2) Baoni	84,125	7	9	82,374	11	6	„	1,750	12	3
(3) Sarila	73,177	3	11	65,056	13	4	„	8,120	6	7
(4) Garrauli	29,964	6	9	27,580	13	3	„	2,383	9	6
(5) Dharwai	7,724	9	2	7,721	2	1	„	3	7	1

Nowgong, Central India; }
The July 1900.

J. P. W. SPANKIE,
for Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

P.

Statement of cases of Appeal tried by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for the year 1899-1900.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSAL OF DECISIONS APPEALED AGAINST.								Pending on 31st March 1900.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Re-manded for trial.	Ex-parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	...	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	Nil.
TOTAL .	.....	...	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	District Judge, Nowgong.	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Nil.
TOTAL .	.....	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	

Nowgong, Central India; }
The April 1900.

C. H. PRITCHARD, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

A.

Statement showing the total Length of Road Communications of all kinds maintained by the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION, during 1899-1900.

No.	ROADS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair-weather roads.	Average cost for making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
INDORE DIVISION.							
1	Agra-Bombay Road . . .	197 $\frac{1}{8}$*	...	...	R 7,769	R 174	*M. F. 195 5 As per printed statement of classification of roads. 1 4 Received during the year from Khandesh Division, Bombay Presidency.
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road . . .	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	10,678	146	} The excess is due to renewals.
3	Ujjain and Agar Road . . .	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	7,082	197	
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road . . .	7	...	...	4,983	222	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	7,087	205	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road . . .	40	...	...	4,046	264	
7	Biaora-Rajgarh Road . . .	15	...	...	4,449	187	Ditto ditto.
8	Indore-Simrole Road . . .	14	...	...	9,315	254	
9	Mhow-Kherighat Road . . .	36	...	...	9,315	195	
10	Dhar Branch Road . 12 0	24	...	...	7,152	180	} Transferred to Gwalior State Public Works Dept. in December 1899 for maintenance. Completed during 1899-1900.
	Tirla Road . . . 7 0				Not known.		
	Sirdarpur . . . 5 0				4,941		
11	Malwa-Gujrat Road . . .	3	...	...	1,758	18	
12	Burwagar-Badnawar Road . . .	7	...	...	3,886	119	
13	Namli-Sailana Road . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	4,626	153	
14	Jaora-Piploda Road . . .	11	...	...	5,126	141	
15	Khalghat-Dharampuri Road . . .	7	...	...	3,250	112	
16	Kurwahi-Khetora Road . . .	5	...	...	3,754	44	
17	Kurwahi to Betwa Causeway . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	4,820	...	
18	Kulbar-Pathari Road . . .	7	...	...	3,455		
TOTAL . . .		516 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	2,611	
Average cost of maintenance per mile.		...	...	...	...	163	
NAGODE DIVISION.							
1	Nowgong and Jhansi Road, 48th mile 5th furlong, to 63rd milestone.	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	7,609	296	}
2	Nowgong and Srinagar Road . . .	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5,260	123	
3	Nowgong and Sutna Road, from Nowgong to Sutna Railway Station on Jubbulpore line.	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	9,823	213	}
4	Banda and Sagar Road, Imlia to Cantonee Nadee, <i>via</i> Chatterpur.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	7,048	138	
5	Banda and Sagar Road, Imlia to Cantonee Nadee, <i>via</i> Chatterpur, last 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of ghat portion.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	4,772	}	
6	Great Deccan Road, 67 to 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	Not known.		48
7	Nagode and Kalinger Road . . .	14	...	...	1,536	216	}
8	Ditto ditto . . .	...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	Not known.	...	
	Alipura and Harpalpur Road . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5,075	254	
TOTAL . . .		267	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	1,288	

B.

Statement showing the total Length of Road Communications of all kinds maintained by the NATIVE STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION during 1899-1900.

No.	ROAD AND LINE OF COMMUNICATION.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair-weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
BHOPAL STATE.							
1	Bhopal-Schore Road	23(a)	...	...	...	339	(a) Partly bridged and metalled.
2	Raisen Road <i>via</i> Gulgaon . . .	12½	...	...	5,756	90	
3	Bhopal-Islamnagar Road . . .	5½	...	...	6,000	181	
4	Ashfa-Dewas from Schore . . .	46(a)	...	...	...	86	
5	Narsingarh Road (Schore to Paibati River)	20(a)	...	...	...	194	
6	Shiampur Road from Bhopal . . .	22	...	...	5,000	140	
7	Bernasia Road	21½	...	...	5,630	200	
	TOTAL	150½	...	...	...	1,230	
	Average cost per mile for maintenance	...	...	...	...	175	

C. C. SPILSBURY, Major, R.E.,

Secy. to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl. in the P. W. Dept.,
Central India and Rajputana.

Statement showing the total Length of Roads and Lines of Communications maintained by the REWA STATE during the year 1899-1900.

Serial No.	DETAIL.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Katcha and bridged roads.	Fair-weather roads.	Expenditure during the year 1899-1900.	REMARKS.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹ a. p.	
1	Sutna-Bela Road	22½	14,226 2 9	Under construction.
2	Diversion Road of Sutna Bazar . .	1	...	...	598 13 9
3	Sutna River Road	2	...	...	389 14 5
4	Agency Roads, about 10 in number	1½	...	...	500 0 0
5	barsingpur and Dindari Road . . .	...	11½	...	1,885 1 7
6	Teonthar to Sheorajpur Road	14½	...	Nil	Repaired as fair-weather road.
7	Umaria-Manpur Road . . . .	...	...	27	67½ 0 0
8	Burhar Road . . . .	...	...	8	300 12 5
9	Dabhaura to Teonthar Road	26	356 0 0	Repaired as fair-weather road.
10	Teonthari to Sohagi Road . . . .	...	...	4	40 0 0
11	Sutna to Simaria Road . . . .	...	...	30	300 0 0
12	Sutna to Amarpatan Road . . . .	...	...	20	200 0 0
13	Sahdol to Seoni-Sangam Road	42*	397 9 6	*Total length 42 miles, out of which 16 miles up to Parighat repaired as fair-weather road.
14	Naro Hill Road . . . .	...	...	5½	Nil
15	Great Deccan Road	87	...	...	3,499 9 5
16	Rewa-Govindgarh Road	11	...	...	1,178 11 1
17	Bela-Govindgarh Road	12½	...	...	469 7 0
18	Allahabad Road branching from great Deccan Road at Mangawan to the border of Rewa State	32	...	579 12 10	Newly opened road.
19	Govindgarh to Ramnagar Road . . .	...	...	17	345 9 9
20	Ramnagar to Amarpatan . . . .	...	...	17	120 0 0
21	Rewa to Sitlaha <i>via</i> Baikuntpur . .	...	...	36	363 0 0
22	Govindgarh to Jhiria . . . .	...	...	4½	146 0 0
23	Shikarganj to Nauria . . . .	...	...	30	288 0 0
	TOTAL	137½	58	267	26,858 10 1	

R. B. BERKELEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Statement showing the total Length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the
Gwalior State, CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION, during 1899-1900.

No.	ROAD AND LINE OF COMMUNICATION.	Metalled and bridged roads in miles.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair weather roads.	Average of making the road per mile.	Average of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
	GWALIOR DIVISION.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road, miles 38 to 230 and 12½ to 145.	217½	...	...	Not known.	208	
2	Gwalior-Jhansi Road	36½	...	...	Do.	210	
3	Antri City Road	1½	...	...	4,964	195	
4	Gwalior-Etawah Road	59	...	...	Not known.	630	
5	Bhind Fort Road	1	...	...	10,170	1,734	
6	Morena-Mahaganan Road	52½	...	...	7,866	523	
7	Morena-Sabalgarh Road	44	...	...	4,670	648	
8	Sabalgarh-Sheopura Road . . . .	...	...	73	...	...
9	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	Not known.	135	
10	Fort Road, including Residency approaches.	6½	...	...	...	691	
11	Residency and Port Office Roads .	4½	...	...	...	206	
12	Road from Sagar Tal to Agra Loop Line.	1½	...	...	...	81	
13	Empress Road	2½	...	...	7,125	1,443	
14	Short-cut road from Empress to Gwalior railway station.	½	...	...	5,300	1,428	
15	Victoria Road	1½	...	...	6,084	276	
16	Gora Gonri Naka Road	1½	...	...	5,022	576	
17	Morar Gate Palace to Railway Crossing.	½	...	...	Not known.	564	
18	Road from 3rd mile of Gwalior-Jhansi Road to the temple of Sardan Santagi Rao Sahib Temak Lashker.†	¾	...	...	Do.	1,180	†Transferred to this Department during the current year.
19	Bagchini Feeder Road	5	...	...	3,482	675	
20	Dabra-Pichore Road	5½	...	...	3,275	886	
21	Jhansi-Sipri Road	47	...	...	Not known	285	
22	Naini Ghati Road between Sipri and Sheopura.	2	...	...	9,138	89	
23	Blandera-Chirgam Road	10	...	...	13,000	130	
24	Bhilsa Feeder Road	3½	...	...	2,803	244	
25	Moongaoli Feeder Road	3½	...	...	4,082	487	
26	Sironj-Phoniassa Road	7½	...	...	5,000	680	
27	Guna-Bajrangarh Road	5	...	...	5,300	108	
28	Esagarh-Pachar Road . . . . .	...	22½	...	2,882	62	
29	Bagra-Udaipur Road . . . . .	...	4	...	2,683	109	
30	Kulhar-Pathari Road	5½	...	...	2,699	152	
31	Basoda Feeder Road	1½	...	...	9,190	192	
32	Binagaon to Chachora Road	2½	...	...	2,200	246	
33	Sipri Loop Line	5	...	...	Not known.	111	
34	Guna City Road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	782	
GOVERNMENT PORTION.							
35	Kethora-Kurwai Road	5½	...	...	Not known.	...	
36	Kulhar-Pathari Road	5½	...	...	...	...
MALWA DIVISION.							
37	Ujjain-Agra Road	30	...	...	7,000	152	
38	Ujjain-Dewas Road	16	...	...	4,000	144	
39	Dewas-Ashta Road	17½	...	...	5,000	130	
40	Agra-Bombay Road	31½	...	...	8,000	152	
41	Muki Feeder Road	11½	...	...	2,000	...	
42	Agra-Susnera Road	19½	...	...	8,000	133	
43	Agra-Sarangpur Road	32	...	...	9,500	110	
44	Mhow-Neemuch Road	53	...	...	4,000	} 114	
45	Neemuch-Nasirabad Road	12½	...	...	4,000		
46	Neemuch-Jawad Road	6	...	...	5,000	139	
47	Dhar-Sardarpore Road	15½	...	...	3,000	250	
48	Barnagar-Badnauer Road	5	...	...	6,000	95	
49	Mangode-Amjbera Road	4	...	...	7,000	102	
50	Sirdarpur-Bhopawar Road	3½	...	...	5,000	} 147	
51	Sirdarpur-Raggarh Road	2	...	...	5,000		
52	Manderar-Partabgarh Road	7	...	...	10,000	118	
53	Runija-Khachrode Road . . . . .	...	20	...	12,000	100	

T. C. PEARLS, Lieut.-Col.,
Officiating Resident at Gwalior.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN 1. Prices of Opium at Indore, Bombay, and China.

2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi stamps used.

3. Provincial Exports—Details.

4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The prices of Opium at Indore in 1899-1900 together with the Quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

[illegible]

RETURN 2.—Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1899-1900.

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at Rs500.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at Rs700.
			R			R
Indore	510	7,138	35,69,000	266 11 24	824 42½ 55	5,70,800 Free. 38,500
Rutlam	109	1,281	6,40,500	17	40	Free. 5,600
Dhar	34	436	2,18,000	2	8	1,03,600
Ujjain	455	5,520	27,60,000	49 3	148 2½	Free. 2,09,650
Chitor	732	5,408	27,04,000	83 5	299½ 46	Free.
Jaora	60	704½	3,52,250	1	8	Free.
Bhopal	112	1,095½	5,47,750	1	4	2,800
Mandsaur	479	4,239½	21,19,750	1	½	350
TOTAL	2,491	25,822½	1,29,11,250	463	1,339 139	9,37,300 Free.
Totals of the previous years' exports—						
1898-99	2,566	27,498½	1,37,42,250	428	1,304 132	9,12,800 Free.
1897-98	1,815	18,664½	1,03,64,450	414	1,219½ 206½	8,53,650 Free.
1896-97	2,090	22,980½	1,41,13,525	387	1,299½ 152½	9,09,650 Free.
1895-96	2,359	26,378½	1,71,46,025	369	1,392½ 167½	9,74,750 Free.
1894-95	2,609	30,765	1,87,54,325	306	1,217½ 146½	8,52,250 Free.

Hundi Stamps to the value of Rs9,126-15-0 were used in Malwa by the exporters, for Hundis, in payment of Government duties—

Imperial	R	a.	p.
Provincial	8,673	2	0
TOTAL	453	13	0
	9,126	15	0

RETURN 3.—Provincial Exports in 1899-1900, details.

1899-1900.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at Rs700.
To Bombay Presidency	126 37	403½ 113½	R 2,82,450 Free.
„ Madras Presidency	111	505½	3,53,850
„ Berar-Hyderabad Assigned Districts	92	177	1,23,900
„ Hyderabad, Deccan	97	253	1,77,100
„ Mysore Government . . . . .	...	25	Free.
„ Coorg Administration . . . . .	...	½	Free.
TOTAL	463	1,339 139	9,37,300 Free.

RETURN 4.—Cess Dues Collections, 1899-1900.

SCALES.	Road cess at Rs1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at Rs1 per chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at Rs3-10 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	7,962 0 0	...	...
Rutlam	1,336 0 0	1,336 0 0	...
Dhar . . . . .	...	...	1,609 8 0
Ujjain	5,668 0 0	5,668 0 0	...
Jaora	704 8 0	704 8 0	...
Bhopal	1,099 8 0	1,099 8 0	...
Mandsaur	4,240 0 0	4,240 0 0	...
TOTAL	21,010 0 0	13,048 0 0	1,609 8 0

[illegible]

B.
Criminal Justice.

[illegible]

E.

Jail.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						Daily average number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.			
	In Jail on 1st April 1899.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1900.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.			Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Total.
Central India Agency Jail, Indore	305	332	637	12	..	6	296	314	323	8,973 15 1	R a. p. 1,571 1 3	R a. p. 1,334 7 10	R a. p. 3,831 0 0	R a. p. 3,954 9 7	R a. p. 19,665 1 9	2927	67 5 6
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sekora	10	121	131	23	...	...	82	110	21	724 8 10	132 4 5	...	287 4 0	5 1 4	1,149 2 7	21-2	54 11 6
(Convicts and under-trials.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	44	120	164	13	...	2	107	122	42	1,694 4 9	52 11 0	173 2 0	1,444 0 0	...	3,364 1 9	14016	83 12 3
Sutna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopawar Agency, Sirdarpur	33	214	247	48	1	1	133	183	64	1,336 6 6	286 1 1	94 8 0	204 0 0	...	1,920 15 7	3370	56 15 11
including Manipur and Khalghat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	392	787	1,179	101	1	9	618	729	450	12,729 3 2	2,043 1 9	1,602 1 10	5,766 4 0	3,959 10 11	20,090 5 8	38695	202 13 2
Cantonments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	2	386	388	122	...	1	254	377	11	523 12 3	...	24 0 0	...	...	547 12 3	807	65 2 11
Nimach	4	88	92	16	...	...	69	85	7	439 13 6	120 12 6	32 11 6	96 0 0	...	680 5 6	565	122 0 1
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6	474	480	138	...	1	323	462	18	963 9 9	120 12 6	56 11 6	96 0 0	...	1,237 1 9	1372	187 3 0
GRAND TOTAL	398	1,261	1,559	239	1	10	941	1,191	468	13,692 12 11	2,162 14 3	1,658 13 4	5,862 4 0	3,959 10 11	27,336 7 5	400-67	460 0 2

F.

III.—Provincial—Revenue.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.										Balance on 30th March 1900.											
	Balance on 1st April 1899.	Total Receipts during the year.	GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS.	Collection and management of superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Shareholders in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.													
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.											
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	50,642	5 9	2,42,316	11 6	2,92,959	1 3	45,505	3 4	47,536	4 6	2,602	9 9	23,926	6 9	4,200	0 0	13,390	2 3	...	84,522	10 8	2,23,743	5 3	60,215	13 0
II.—Political Agencies and Maudpur Pargana Funds.	55,038	11 7	1,59,266	18 0	2,14,305	8 7	16,622	10 5	43,967	5 8	29,150	6 5	16,316	14 11	12,634	0 0	4,149	1 8	...	25,908	12 11	1,48,740	4 0	65,556	4 7
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose.	89,475	7 8	1,82,086	3 6	2,71,561	11 2	31,134	2 4	23,183	13 10	...	...	...	21,417	5 3	11,685	13 10	...	1,05,176	10 11	1,92,597	14 2	78,953	13 0	
IV.—Collections from Local Road, Dues, etc.	32,991	0 0	18,784	0 0	51,775	0 0	...	...	3,985	0 0	10,000	0 0	6,689	0 0	...	3,002	0 0	...	8,475	0 0	32,153	0 0	19,623	0 0	
GRAND TOTAL .	2,23,147	9 0	6,02,463	12 0	8,30,601	5 6	93,203	0 1	1,18,672	8 0	41,813	0 2	48,932	5 8	38,251	5 3	32,227	1 9	...	2,24,084	2 6	5,97,242	7 5	2,33,558	13 7

